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NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON EAST'S NEW MBFR 'INITIATIVE'

AU051722 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Hellmuth Leonhardt: "The Deadlock Could Be Overcome Now; Socialist States Took New Initiative at the Negotiations on a Troop Reduction in Vienna"]

[Text] So far, no progress has been made in the present negotiations on the limitation of armaments. That also applies, as was stressed at the meeting of the highest representatives of the socialist states in Moscow, to the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In no case can the socialist states be held responsible for this. As recently as 23 June, the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR, and the Polish People's Republic presented at the Vienna Hofburg the draft of an "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and measures in this connection in central Europe." Thus, the socialist states have further improved the possibilities of overcoming the deadlock at the Vienna negotiations.

The draft of the agreement puts into concrete form the last phase of the new approach to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe proposed by the socialist states on 17 February. This approach, which is simpler and can be rapidly implemented, aims at overcoming the "data barrier" artificially set up by the United States and other NATO allies, and starting with a reduction in a basically new way as early as 1983.

As a practical first step, in February the socialist states proposed the reduction of the armed forces and armaments of the USSR and the United States on the basis of mutual example, that is, outside a framework based on agreement. The USSR is prepared to withdraw from central Europe 20,000 men with the corresponding armament within 1 year (in addition to the 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks, and other technical combat equipment that were withdrawn from the GDR as early as 1979/80) if the United States reduces its troops in this region by 13,000 men, of course, also with the corresponding armament.

However, so far the United States has refused to agree on such a step to improve the climate and to prepare the grounds for a comprehensive reduction in central Europe. As the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE recently noted, this is to be seen in close connection with the fact that the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe is linked with an increase in American troop strength in central Europe.

The initiative of February also provided for freezing the level of all armed forces and armament in central Europe until a comprehensive reduction agreement is reached. The present draft for such an agreement puts the directly participating states under the obligation of reducing the land forces of each side to 700,000 men within 3 years and setting a limit of 200,000 men for the air forces so that in the future the overall strength of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact will not be higher than 900,000 men on either side in the reduction area. Here each side would reduce its maximum strength on its own -- a long discussion on the present strength would not be necessary. The new draft also contains a number of control stipulations; here Western ideas are taken into consideration; here the socialist states make concessions to their negotiation partners.

Of course, and this was expressly stressed by Ambassador Keblusek, CSSR delegation head, at a press conference in Vienna, one must not put the cart in front of the horse as the West is constantly trying to do. The Vienna negotiations have the jointly agreed mandate to "agree a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments as well as measures in central Europe in connection with that." Thus, control measures cannot be an isolated subject of negotiations. It depends on the political will and the readiness of the NATO side whether a significant step toward decreasing the military confrontation in the center of Europe will be taken soon in Vienna.

HUNGARIAN CHIEF DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR

AU111917 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jul 83 p 3

[MTI report: "The Vienna Talks Must Be Brought Out of the Impasse; Hungarian Speech at the Conference on the Reduction of Armed Forces"]

[Text] The plenary meeting on Thursday -- the 344th in order of sequence -- of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed by Ambassador Tamas Lorinc, head of the Hungarian delegation. In his speech, he recalled the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries' supreme leading bodies have already dealt with aspects of European security and disarmament on two occasions this year.

He stressed that the Hungarian Government supports, in all of its entirety and details, the draft agreement submitted on 23 June by the four socialist countries that participate on a direct status in the talks, a draft agreement which serves, as did the previous socialist proposals, a single goal: bringing the Vienna talks out of the impasse created by the NATO countries, because the contents of the comprehensive document of the four socialist countries also extend to the security of the countries that participate in the talks with a special sphere of authority, to which -- as is known -- Hungary, too, belongs.

The head of the Hungarian delegation then delved into the significance of the reduction of armaments. He recalled that all the sides concerned agreed on the need for this reduction during preparations for the Vienna talks in 1973. It is self-evident, said Ambassador Tamas Lorinc, that reducing the complement of the armed forces while leaving armaments intact would not attain the desired objective; the two processes are inseparable. Therefore, refraining from reducing armaments would also make the jointly established objective questionable.

The next plenary session of the talks on the reduction of armaments will be held on Thursday, in one week's time.

ALIA, MURRA SPEAK AT ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

Hoxha Issues Order of Day

AU101332 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jul 83

["Order of the Day by the General Commander of the Armed Force of the P.S.R. of Albania Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) -- The order of the day of the general commander of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, says:

Comrade soldiers, under-officers and officers, members of the Armed Forces.

On occasion of July 10, this marked day of the creation of our heroic People's Army, I greet all the effective of the our Armed Forces and wish you: happy the great celebration of the 40th anniversary of its creation. [as received]

Our People's Army comes in this glorious anniversary with closed ranks round the party that created and consolidated it as an Army for the liberation of the homeland and the defence of the victories of socialism. It comes highly trained politically and militarily, with a strict discipline and vigilance, always ready to deeend the socialist homeland.

The party created, educated and tempered the people's army in the heat of the national liberation war. From small partisan units our Army grew and passed onto brigades, divisions and Army corps, it fought valiantly and courageously against the Nazi-fascist occupiers and internal reaction, it brought freedom and genuine independence, the people's power and prosperity to the country.

Celebrating today July 10, we recall with a legitimate pride the legendary battles of the National Liberation Army, the numerous difficulties and sacrifices of the people and bow with profound respect before the martyrs, the brave partisans that fell in the prime of their lives so that to bring these beautiful and happy days we are enjoying today. Their deed will remain immortal.

Comrade soldiers, underofficers and officers, the party has taken and takes the greatest care of the People's Army. With its wisdom and farsightedness and in opposition with the theorisations and brutal interferences of the foreign imperialist and revisionist enemies, our party has followed a consistent policy and has adopted a series of measures for the all-round political, military and technical training of the Army and the entire people. It elaborated scientifically the principles of our military art of the people's war, which lead our Army in defence of the homeland. Life has proved of the correctness of this Marxist-Leninist line of the party. Today we have a powerful and unbreakable defence, a trained Army and equipped in the best way with the necessary weapons, being unwaveringly loyal to the people and party.

The motto of the party "Defence of the homeland -- a task above all tasks" has been inculcated in the consciousness of all the people. The interests of the Army are one and indivisible from the interests of the people. Today all the people are soldiers and the Army is really the defender of their lofty interests.

Comrade commanders, commissars, soldiers, the present international situation make us be always on the alert so that the enemies never take us by surprise. This lays to you the task that by marching on the road the party shows you, you must make all efforts to further enhance the militant readiness and discipline, to perfect the military art, to employ ever better the strategy and tactics according to the demands of our people's military art.

Our people want peace and friendly cooperation with various peoples. But do never forget at any case the threat the imperialists, social imperialists, revisionists and other enemies of the peoples pose to our country. Do sharpen vigilance, live always up to the situations, fight any manifestation of liberalism and underestimation of the enemy.

Above all, consolidate unceasingly the ties of the Army with the people, cement the unity round the party every day, raise higher the political consciousness and your ideological and cultural level, keep with honour the glorious name of our People's Army, the respect it enjoys among our working masses.

Preserve and further promote the brilliant militant traditions and the high moral qualities of our people, keep always aloft the revolutionary spirit of the partisan National Liberation Army, worthy followers of which you are.

The party has confidence that the soldiers, officers, all the personnels of the Armed Forces, our entire people, under the leadership of the party, will work untiringly for the constant consolidation of our glorious Army, for the steeling of the defence of our socialist homeland, so that no enemy dare impair in the slightest the freedom, independence, socialist Albania.

Long live the 40th anniversary of the creation of our People's Army.

Long live our heroic people.

Long live the glorious party of labour, the founder, inspirer and leader of our Armed Force.

The general commander of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Enver Hoxha.

Hoxha Attends Tirana Meeting

AU101334 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 10 Jul 83

["Solemn Meeting on the Occasion of 40th Anniversary of the Founding of Our People's Army -- Comrade Enver Hoxha and Other Party and State Leaders Attend" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) -- On the occasion of July 10, the day of the founding of our People's Army, the Central Committee of the party, the Ministry of People's Defence and the party committee of Tirana District organised a solemn meeting in the hall of opera and ballet theatre in the capital yesterday afternoon.

Present were heroes of the people and of socialist labour veterans and members of the martyrs' families, soldiers and officers, vanguard workers and cooperativists, working people of different departments and institutions, representatives of the mass organisations, youngsters and other guests.

Those present burst into ardent acclamations when the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the general commander of our Armed Forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha, appeared on the rostrum Comrade Enver Hoxha *greets them* warmly with his fist up.

Attending the meeting were also the secretary of the Central Committee of party and the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bektashi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

Amidst the great joy of those present the meeting was declared open by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The wind orchestra played the national anthem.

The speech on the occasion was held by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of the people's defense, Comrade Prokop Murra.

Alia Opens Meeting

AU101340 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 10 Jul 83

["The Opening Speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) -- We are gathered in this solemn conference to commemorate one of the most marked events of our national liberation war, the founding of the General Staff 4 decades ago in the mountains of Albania and to hail our People's Army on the occasion of its 40th anniversary. Such events as July 10, 1943 are very dear to our people, because they represent those culminating moments of the glorious epopee of the national liberation war, which fare the corner stone of the new socialist Albania. [as received]

The more time passes, the more we think and reflect on these events, the more magnificent emerges before us the sacrifice and heroism of our people, the courageous and wise deed of the Communist Party of Albania and its founder and leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. Therefore, just as we honour with a profound feeling of gratitude those who fell fighting arms in hands against the enemy, we are proud of our heroic party that during the dark years of the foreign occupation indicated to the people the way of salvation and after liberation led them with wisdom for the construction of socialism.

Our Army has emerged from the insurgent people and their struggle for freedom and independence, it emerged from the popular revolt for a new life without oppressors and exploiters. The first to create this Army were rank and file people. Their struggle was that of the poor patriotic people to realize their century-long, national and social aspirations.

Our Army was democratic not only as for its origin but also as for its spirit, organization and world outlook. The National Liberation Army emerged as an Army of new type that inherited the best patriotic and militant traditions of our people, which the party raised to a higher scale. It was born as a revolutionary army, aware of its class origin and its mission for national and social liberation. The party has been always in its lead and has always commanded it. The ideology of the Army has been that of the party, its policy has been that of the party. The leading role of the party has been and remains the guarantee of the victories of our Army.

Emerging from the popular war, our Army preserved, perfected and rose to a higher degree the art of this war too on its basis remained that important revolutionary concept tested by practice that just like it was possible to liberate the country self-reliantly, it is also quite possible for the Army and people, united and organized, relying on our own efforts, to defend the homeland, to guarantee the socialist victories.

The creation and development of our People's Army is closely linked with the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, with his political and organisational thought, with his concrete activity as its political commissar and general commander, since the time when the first armed units were created until the present days. The ideas and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha have been embodied in the entire life of our Army, in the ideological political and moral principles that guide it, in the organisational construction and in the military art it is based on.

The special care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for our Army has helped the latter to preserve and further promote the prominent revolutionary features it gained in the war, to be based completely and unwaveringly on the militant freedom-loving traditions of our people, to always preserve the leading role of the party, to remain firmly and eternally loyal to the interests of the people and the homeland, a powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is a fact that although the external and internal enemies have made efforts in different times to detach the Army from the people and party, to change its character, they have suffered a complete failure. They have failed to divert the Army in the slightest from the road the party leads it to. Just like in the past, today and in the future it will always remain as it has been and it is, closely linked with the party and people, loyal defender of the socialist homeland and the people's power.

Our country has an independent defence. Albania is linked with none of the alliances. This reality is also the best expression of the complete national sovereignty, of the free hands of our country to build its life according to its wishes, to speak openly and unhesitatingly on the world problems and international relations.

In the present situations, when the imperialists, social imperialists and the other reactionary forces have intensified their aggressive policy, when the enemies, sometimes openly and sometimes covertly, threaten and exert blackmail on us, we must work constantly to enhance still more our vigilance and defence. We must strengthen the ties of the Army with the people and the unity of the people with the party, which constitutes the fundamental base of our defence, the great moral-political force in the face of which there are smashed and foiled the plans hatched up by the enemies to overthrow socialism and to enslave the people.

Wishing the soldiers and officers, commanders and commissars, all the members of our Armed Forces the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army, allow me to declare open the solemn meeting organised on the occasion.

Defense Minister Speaks

AU101358 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 10 Jul 83

["From the Speech of Comrade Prokop Murra" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) -- The occasional speech at the solemn meeting organised in Tirana yesterday on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of our People's Army was held by Comrade Prokop Murra, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defence, who said among the other things:

Today, the Albanian people and their Armed Forces, joyfully commemorate the 40th anniversary of the creation of our People's Army in the atmosphere of a great political enthusiasm and mobilization. The more the years elapse, the more magnificent becomes this monumental work of our party and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

July 10 is the festival of the whole people, not only it is linked with the glorious epopee of the anti-fascist national liberation war, a struggle which was waged by the people themselves, but also because, today people and Army are one and inseparable in our country.

The 40th anniversary of the People's Army finds Albania strong and prosperous, with a powerful and modern economy always on the rise. At a time when the capitalist-revisionist world is languishing under the heavy burden of the general crisis, economy and culture, keep developing the well-being of the masses keeps increasing in Socialist Albania. [as received] Albania is the sole country without loans and credits from abroad, without any kind of taxes, a country that knows no crisis, inflation and unemployment, a country with free education and health service, that has freed the consciousness of man from the chains of religious obscurantism.

Due to the correct and principled policy our country has always pursued in the relations with the other countries and peoples, today Socialist Albania is honoured and respected by the progressive peoples far and wide the world.

All the great and historic victories we have attained prove the correctness of the line of the party, speak of the strength and vitality of Marxism-Leninism, our socialist order, the stability of economy and the invincibility of the defense of the homeland, on guard of which our People's Army has always been and will always be.

40 years ago, on July 10, 1943, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha founded the General Staff in Labinot. This event marked also the founding of the regular National Liberation Army. The founding of the General Staff was an objective demand of the very development of the war. With the call of the party, a whole people rose in struggle to determine the destiny of Albania, their future arms in hand.

The Communist Party of Albania was the inspirer, organiser and tested leader of the anti-fascist national liberation war, the speaker continued further on Implementing the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in our concrete conditions, the party guaranteed the unity of the people in the national liberation front, raised the masses in struggle, created the major striking force against the occupiers and traitors, the National Liberation Army.

The Communist Party of Albania was in the van of the insurgent people, realised the correct leadership of the antifascist national liberation war, elaborated its strategy and tactics. All these are closely linked with the name and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha, who as general secretary of the party, as political commissar and later on as general commander of the National Liberation Army has led with full success and far-sightedness the anti-fascist struggle of the Army and the Albanian people for the liberation of the country and establishment of the people's power.

Led by the great Marxist-Leninist principle, according to which the revolution is a deed of the masses and the internal factor is decisive, the party educated the Albanian people in the militant spirit that freedom is not, donated but it is won through blood and sacrifices. Under the slogan "Death to fascism, freedom to the people", the whole people rose on foot, with full confidence in the victory of their just cause.

Giving priority to the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance, the party and our people have never underrated the external factor, the struggle of the other peoples against fascism. The struggle of the struggle of the Soviet people against Hitlfrite nazism, under the leadership of the great Stalin, has been a source of inspiration also to the anti-fascist national liberation war waged by our people. But, it is an incontestable fact that Albania is the sole country in Europe that was fully liberated with its own forces, without the direct interference of any external force.

In extraordinary difficult conditions, he pointed out further on, the party successfully solved the most fundamental tasks of the war strategy. Not relying on the number of the forces and means, but on the moral-political qualities of our people life has proved that the spirit and the laws of the revolution, the leading ideology, the class spirit and consciousness make the revolutionary army invincible.

Our struggle was waged from the beginning to the end as a struggle of the masses of the people. The actions and the operation of the Albanian National Liberation Army retained always the political character, that everything should be done in the interest of the people.

Our party, Comrade Prokop Murra stressed further on, educated our National Liberation Army with the lofty spirit of the proletarian internationalism: In those years of war, when Albania was still not liberated from the occupiers, our National Liberation Army carried out with success another glorious internationalist task. After September 1944, upon the order of the General Commander Comrade Enver Hoxha, two divisions of our National Liberation Army were sent to Yugoslavia to pursue relentlessly the enemy up to its total destruction. The sons of our people fought with rare heroism in Kosovo, and Montenegro, in Sandjak and in Bosnia. Hundreds of brave sons and daughters fell in these fightings. This struggle will remain for ever a glorious internationalist act of our party, people and Army.

The Albanian people and our Army marched resolutely and courageously on the road the party led them to. They drove away for ever the foreign occupiers and their collaborators and won the freedom they had dreamt of in centuries. The November 29, 1944 marked the glorious crowning of the most manly and victorious struggle the Albanians have waged over their all history. During this struggle our people displayed an extraordinary vitality.

The Albanian people of 1 million inhabitants carried a heavy burden on their shoulders and made a precious contribution to the victory over facism. Our country has a powerful defence and Army. With its correct policy, the speaker stressed further on our party attached a special attention to the safeguard of the achieved victories not only over the national liberation war but also after the liberation. Over these four decades of the existence of the people's power, we have based as always the defence of the country on our own forces.

With regard to the defence of the country, the party has pursued a correct Marxist-Leninist road, which is diametrically opposite to that of the revisionist countries. Everything is conceived and built on the principle that the Army must be on guard of the freedom and the independence of the home and, on guard of the interests of working masses.

Uncovering the objective and subjective, external and internal causes, which led to the degeneration of the armies of the revisionist countries, our party further deepened the measures on the revolutionisation of the Army through its ideological education and tempering and cemented more and more its links and unity with the people. In this way it retained the features of a genuine army of the people in the service of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism.

Implementing the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and following the wonderful traditions of our national liberation war, it treated and solved these problems by implementing the principle of arming, organisation and military training of the entire people. Our military organisation, in opposition to the barracks' army, has merged into one the Army and the armed people.

In accordance with this structure and organisation, the forms of the military training of the soldier people have also been conceived and perfected.

For the first time in history the Lenin's idea on the setting up and functioning of the free military school as a fundamental institution for the military training of the entire people was implemented in Socialist Albania. The setting up of these schools constitutes a revolution of proletarian character in the military field.

Further on Comrade Prokop Murra pointed out that our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have worked out in a scientific way the military art on the people's war on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist military science, of the concrete actual conditions of our country and the experience of our national liberation struggle and the revolutionary struggles of the other peoples. The theoretical view and the revolutionary practice of our party in the military field comprises an important experience in the field of the Marxist-Leninist military thought. Our people's military art shows the ways and testifies how a socialist country, even a small-sized one, implementing the demands of the people's war, is able to self-reliantly resist any aggression, is able to defend freedom, independence and come out victorious.

The 40-year road of our Army proves that it has remained loyal to the people, the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialism, because it has been led by the Party of Labour of Albania. "The leadership of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said is the decisive condition for the existence of a people's army, for the organisation and direction of the defence of the socialist homeland".

The Army always preserved a genuine revolutionary character because the party educated and embued it with its teachings. The party led the Army masterfully not only in the work for its strengthening from the military and technical point of view, but it also directed the Army skillfully even in the clashes with the internal and external enemies. It bravely resisted the efforts to make our Army prey of the aims of the Titoite leadership, the all-round pressures of the Khrushchevites to put our Army under the command of the Soviet generals and degenerate it into an army of the bourgeois-revisionist type. Our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha refuted the Maoist theorisations of "retreating", which B. Balluku, M. Shehu and Co. wanted to introduce to our Army. Our party has protected the Army from the blows of the class enemy, external or internal, because, as Comrade Enver Hoxha writes "The question of the Army has been and remains sacred to us like the question of the party itself".

The historic merit of discovering, exposing and smashing the very dangerous hostile and agent-like activity of M. Shehu, B. Balluku, K. Hazbiu and their collaborators belongs to the party and our beloved leader the general commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The smashing and liquidation of this savage activity was one of the greatest victories in the glorious history of our party, people and Army. Contrary to their plans and aims, our Army remained and will always be a dear weapon of the party, workers and peasants, of all the working masses of our country, eternally loyal to the people, to our socialist homeland.

Our party has never limited the defence of the country only with the military training of the people. It has considered it closely linked with all the work for the construction of socialism, the non-stop development of the economy, culture and science.

As always, the speaker stressed, the life is proving completely the conclusions of the 8th congress of the party that the present international situation is rather tense.

Our party and state follow the processes going on in the world today closely linked with their influence in our country as well as with the dangers they pose to the freedom and independence of the peoples to the peace and security in the world. The present international situations are fraught with continous tensions, conflicts and threats.

This is a result of the militarist and adventurous course of the aggressive foreign policy of the two imperialist superpowers. This course characterises all the internal and external activity of the United States of America and the Soviet Union. The putting of the economy in the service of the heavy military machine as never before and their armament to the teeth are clear proofs of the policy from the positions of strength. The armament race and the war preparations, the consolidation of the military blocs and their constant arming with sophisticated weapons, the extension of the military bases have assumed very great proportions. Both superpowers make efforts to extend their political and economic expansion all over the world. They incite armed conflicts continously and preserve different hot beds, engaging themselves directly or by activating the others. In this process the rivalry between them has been greatly aggravated.

The aggressive groupings, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty are a great and permanent danger, not only for the peoples of our continent but for the entire mankind as well. During the recent years, these aggressive blocs have intensified their military manoeuvres particularly in the zone of the Mediterranean and in Europe. The arms trade has assumed unprecedented proportions. The war budgets have now overpassed the quota of 600 billion dollars a year.

The policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism has met with the strong resistance of the revolutionary, progressive and peace loving forces. The opposition towards their policy has been intensified, both through the armed struggle as is happening in Afghanistan, in the Middle East or Salvador, and through the efforts to defend the political and economic independence, the revolution, the victories achieved with blood and sacrifices, such as in Iran, Nicaragua, etc.

In order to protect their expansionist interests, the superpowers stir up splits among different countries, by setting them into military clashes with one another. They exert pressures to engage different states in their military blocs and to put them under "their atomic umbrella." This is not protection, but suffocation of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

Life has proved that there cannot be fully sovereignty without an independent national defence. Speaking on the situation in Europe, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that "neither the Atlantic Pact, the Warsaw Treaty, the military bases established in various countries, nor the superpowers' atomic weapons guarantee the defence of the European countries, their free and independent development, their sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are secured by breaking up these pacts and by sending the American and Soviet soldiers back to their homes, by breaking and smashing the political, economic and military chains, with which Washington and Moscow have bound Europe".

Our country clearly sees the dangers the policy of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the reactionary forces present for other peoples and for the Albanian people. The enemies of Socialist Albania have frequently made threats to it. We bear it in mind and they do not take the Albanian people by surprise. Under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, they build resolutely socialism and steel the defence of their homeland, without yielding before any threat and blackmail, from wherever it comes. There is no situation that can shake our correct, open and resolute stands.

The People's Socialisc Republic of Albania and the Albanian people will ceaselessly continue the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism just like until now and will have no relations with them, because the two superpowers are the greatest and the most savage enemies for the Albanian people and for all the other peoples. Our clear-cut stand towards them does not only guarantee the freedom, independence and socialism in Albania, but it also makes a contribution to the defence of the independence of the other countries, of the peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania maintains normal relations with all those countries which respect the known principles of relations among states and on this basis it develops trade, cultural and other exchanges in fields of mutual interest, free from any kind of dictate and pressure, a thing which serves the friendly collaboration and the peace between peoples.

It has always devoted a special care to the relations with the neighbouring countries, striving constantly for their useful development, being always guided by the principles of complete equality, non-interference in the each other's internal affairs, of respecting the sovereignty and the territorial integrity and the reciprocal benefit. We note with satisfaction that our relations with the neighbouring countries in general are developing normally and we are for their extension in all the fields of mutual benefit.

Our country wants to have normal relations of good-neighbourliness with Yugoslavia too. Our stand to this problem remains that defined by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 8th Congress of the party. In spite of the ideological divergences, we are for the development of the state relations in the fields where the two sides take interest in. This does not depend only on us but first of all on the stand of Yugoslavia towards Socialist Albania and the Albanian population in Yugoslavia.

It is common knowledge that Belgrade stubbornly is continuing a savage campaign against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and a policy of discrimination, of denationalization and of terror against the Albanians in Kosovo and other territories. Socialist Albania has never interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, it has no territorial claim towards it, and does not seek the destabilization of Yugoslavia. But it will never give up the support for the Albanian brothers which is also in accordance with the international right.

The Yugoslav leadership should understand the problems of Kosovo and all the Albanians living in Yugoslavia cannot be solved through the natinal oppression and police violence. That is why, it must put an end immediately to this short-sighted policy and accept the correct and reasonable solutions the Kosovo population have presented for a long time now. The Albanians in Yugoslavia must be granted and recognized the same rights as those that the other citizens of that country enjoy, according to the Yugoslav Constitution. In this context, we consider as just their lawful demand to grant Kosovo the status of the federative republic.

Our party and people have followed and follow with utmost vigilance the development of the international situations. We have adopted all the measures so that no one ever takes us by surprise. Our party has never based the defence of the country on the international conjuctures. We have based and base our defense on the strength, determination, patriotism and the loyalty of our people, led by the party. In guard of the freedom and the victories of socialism, our people have on foot a strong and invincible army, inbued with the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the military science of the triumphant proletariat, well armed and organised. Our People's Army, merged into one with the armed people, stands always on foot, capable, ready to deal fatal blows to any enemy who will dare touch the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU102022 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Summary] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the People's Army, wreaths were laid and homage was paid at the martyrs' graves. "Taking part in the ceremony on this occasion were Comrades Simon Stefani and Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee secretaries and Politburo members; Comrade Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly;

Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member and minister of people's defense; Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary; Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Shefqet Peci, chairman of the Albanian War Veterans National Committee; Tirana District party and state directing cadres; representatives of the central mass organizations, parents, and relatives of the martyrs' families, workers of production centers, soldiers, and young people."

Wreaths were laid at the Mother Albania Monument on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, the youth union, the veterans committee, the Ministry of the People's Defense, the Tirana District AWP Committee, and the People's Council Executive Committee.

SFRY DEBT FACTS REFLECT 'COMPLETE FAILURE'

AU070955 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 7 Jul 83

["Yugoslavia Is in a Position To Declare Moratorium -- the Yugoslav Prime Minister Planinc Admits" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, July 7 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, the chairman of the Federative Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc presented a report to the Assembly of the SFRY recently in regard to the economic situation of the country. The report says that the country has been gripped by the economic crisis and that the economic situation is rather difficult.

In their efforts to come out of this situation, the Yugoslav revisionists "have turned their eyes" on the Western countries, the commercial banks, which include the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for the Reconstruction and Development, whose debtors they are.

Another TANJUG report points out that the Assembly of Yugoslavia approved a series of laws in the field of economic transactions with the foreign countries.

Three laws and two decisions, which guarantee greater competences to the People's Bank of Yugoslavia and a more strict stand concerning the responsibility to pay off the foreign financial obligations are a result of the very difficult conditions imposed on Yugoslavia by the foreign creditors before the signing of an agreement between the Yugoslava Government and consortium of 610 Western banks for a new credit, TANJUG admits. It adds that from the consortium of the Western banks, Yugoslavia will take a loan of 2 billion dollars, 600 million of which will be given in cash and 1.4 billion to refinance the payments for the mid-term credits. Besides this, Yugoslavia will also take a credit of goods worth of 1.6 billion dollars.

The creditors signed the agreement on the condition that the repayment of the obligations be postponed no more than 15 days. If this is (?not) achieved, the creditors will threaten with strict sanctions, including the confiscation of the assets of the Yugoslav federation in the outside world.

This is the Yugoslav "paradise" of the Titoite self-administration. The Yugoslav leaders themselves are forced to admit the complete failure Yugoslavia is experiencing.

TALKS HELD BETWEEN FILIPOV, USSR OIL MINISTER

Fedorov Received by Filipov

AU081545 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council, received today Mr Viktor Fedorov, minister of the oil-processing and petrochemical industry of the Soviet Union. In the course of the talks the two sides assessed highly the results of the mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the field of chemistry. Analyzed were certain questions of the joint planning in order to ensure an effective and maximum use of the production capacities in the two countries. Outlined were the trends for expanding the direct contacts between Bulgarian and Soviet ministries, economic organizations and institutes linked with the turning out of chemical products.

Pankov, Fedorov Sign Protocol

AU081900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Sofia on the expansion and intensification of cooperation between Bulgaria's chemical industry sector and the Soviet petrochemical processing industry. The document represents a solid basis for expanding and intensifying cooperation in specialization and production sharing during the forthcoming 5-year plan period on the basis of existing agreements between the two ministries. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, the technical modernization of the existing petrochemical plants in Burgas and Pleven will be implemented soon and joint planning will be implemented in the rubber processing industry sector. The protocol was signed by Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian chemical industry minister, and Viktor Fedorov, USSR minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SFRY'S MARKOVIC ON ELECTION

AU041916 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA) -- On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and on his own behalf Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, congratulated most cordially Mr Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists, on the occasion of his election to this leading post.

The message of congratulations voices (?confidence that) the further advancement of the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists, as well as of the good-neighbourly and friendly cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will be a considerable contribution to consolidation of the cause of peace and socialism in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

CORRECTION ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the article headlined "Further on Olszowski Remarks," published in the 8 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C6:

The sourceline should be corrected to read: LD010707 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 30 Jun 83.

HAMAN ACKNOWLEDGES CONSTRUCTION SECTOR FAULTS

LD100938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Construction workers met in Prague's Palace of Culture today to mark Construction Workers' Day.

Among those speaking at the gala meeting was the head of a CPCZ Central Committee and federal government delegation, Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary. He devoted particular attention to the fulfillment of tasks arising from the position adopted in June last year by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the situation in the construction sector. He commended construction workers for what has already been done but he also had critical words. In his speech, he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] We know, comrades, that what is vexing to our construction workers as well as our whole society is that in addition to successes, significant shortcomings as well as instances of wastefulness are still evident in the work of the construction sector in more than once instance, and these are rightly criticized. Furthermore, in the results and performance of individual construction organizations there are considerable and not always justifiable differences. There are construction sites and enterprises with excellent results, but also construction sites and enterprises deserve and often rightly receive sharp criticism. There is, however, no reason whatsoever for our construction sector to operate with less effectiveness than the construction sectors of other industrially advanced countries. Our construction workers are capable of achieving that which foreign construction companies working in our country in the past, for instance, or which are still working here today, have managed to achieve. Our construction workers are able to work equally well and with high standards, without shortfalls and conflicts. It depends naturally on the organization of the management of the entire capital investment sphere. And to this end it is necessary to create the relevant conditions to ensure that our construction workers are able to accomplish their tasks well. This is thepurpose of all the measures envisaged in the position taken by the Presidium. This is also why, and I can say this without exaggeration, it has been supported by our construction workers, who rightly see in it a way of raising work in your sector to a higher technical and organizational level, of raising it to a level commensurate with the demands of the eighties, of keeping pace with developments in the world in your sector, which is so important for the national economy.

Comrades! During the past year, as well as in the course of the current year, extensive work was undertaken by the party leadership, with the active support of trade unions, to fulfill the tasks contained in the state plan and the demands in the said position, which has brought significant results. [end recording]

After his speech, Comrade Haman presented state distinctions to the best individuals and working collectives. Six of them received the award for outstanding work. Other leading construction workers later received recommendations for their work in the form of ministerial or trade union acknowledgements.

FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL'S USSR TRIP ASSESSED

AU120640 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 7 Jul 83 p 2

["-IY-"-signed commentary in column "a Word on Today": "The Need To Be Constructive"]

[Text] West German Chancellor H. Kohl today concludes his first official visit to the USSR with a stay in Kiev. A lot was expected from this visit, particularly with regard to the focal event of this year, which is undoubtedly the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- among other countries, and primarily, in the FRG, where half the total number of 572 missiles is to be deployed. However, as has become apparent, the West German chancellor continued the present NATO line both during his talks with the Soviet representatives and at his press conference -- the line which practically means an attempt to unilaterally disarm the USSR and acquire unilateral advantages for the West, which is naturally unacceptable to the Soviet Union. And nothing will be changed in this event by the nicest rhetoric of the Bonn chancellor, who strove to awaken -- or preserve -- at least some optimism among journalists that some kind of solution to the "Eurom'ssile" issue will still be reached in the end in Geneva. The attitude of the socialist countries is clear -- it was defined by the January conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, and also by the recent meeting of top representatives in Moscow. A clear and firm voice resounded from these meetings, saying that it is still not too late, that there is still time to dam the growing stream that is threatening to shift the developments in Europe, and thus also in the world, into a most dangerous phase in which, and this can be quite boldly stated, we will be balancing not on the verge of a cold war, but on the verge of a hot, nuclear war. Such is the course stubbornly followed by Reagan's government, or rather by the circles it represents -- circles that are not interested in improving the situation in the world since they fear a weakening, or even a loss, of their positions of power. And the conservative circles currently in power in Bonn are faithfully following the military-security line set by Washington, even if certain differences can be noticed in relation to the USSR -- in those spheres of cooperation where the CDU-CSU-FDP government considers it advantageous for the FRG.

Despite enormous American pressure -- as became clear in the Soviet-West German deliberations -- the relations between Moscow and Bonn are capable of further positive development. It is a success that the two sides patiently listened to each other, that they formulated their standpoints without emotion, that personal contacts were established between the new top representatives of the two states. This meeting could serve as an example for others, because it is only thus that the decisions on issues concerning the existence of mankind can be made.

DIE WELT ON GDR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY IN PPR

DW120630 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Jul 83 p 8

[Werner Kahl report]

[Text] Bonn -- Polish defectors report that the "GDR" State Security Service has begun to set up a surveillance net independent of Polish security authorities. According to information of Western authorities, the East Berlin Ministry for State Security [MFS], under the leadership of 76-year-old minister and Kremlin confidant Erich Mielke, is acting in close coordination with the Soviets, who obviously have great difficulties now in recruiting Poles as spies.

The net of agents that the "GDR" State Security Service is extending along the pattern of its own surveillance system for central Germany [i.e., East Germany] over a country belonging to the socialist community of state, is supposed to cover all fields of political, economic, and social life. It was reported that "GDR" participants who are trained at Soviet intelligence schools are being sworn in prior to their activities in Poland according to the Cheka tradition, a secret police of the Bolsheviki established under Lenin. As "GDR" Cheka members" they will be held responsible for the preservation of the power of socialism in the neighboring country of Poland.

According to this information, the exchange programs of Polish and central German students and young people, which were organized this summer by East Berlin, will be included in the secret campaigning that has been going on for some time. The intelligence service considers apprentices and college and university graduates as prospective agents and as the main people to be recruited. According to Western observers, the state security service will make intensified efforts to infiltrate theological faculties and church institutes.

In the cases that have become known so far, "safeguarding peace" has played a role as a minimum basis of agreement in the establishment of contacts. In all cases the bait was money, sometimes foreign currency, and bonuses to be used for purchases while visiting the "GDR." Members of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) are being contacted by the East Berlin recruiters with a view to the common fight against "counterrevolution, revanchism, and Western imperialism."

According to Polish circles, the establishment of a central net with German guidance officers to direct Polish agents and contact men means that East Berlin and Moscow have written off the Polish intelligence service as a reliable domestic political control instrument, although no "heads have been rolling" in Polish intelligence headquarters since the proclamation of martial law. The establishment of the independent trade union "Solidarity" and the break between the vast majority of the people and the Soviet rulers has affected the members of the intelligence service. Liaison officers of the KGB and the GRU, the military intelligence service of the Soviet Army General Staff, together with MFS officers, continue to maintain their contact functions, but according to information gathered by the West, they have become more and more isolated. This explains Moscow's and East Berlin's pressure to have domestic conditions in Poland and the mood of the populace monitored by their own men.

In contrast to Western countries and the FRG, the "GDR" security service is running no risks in doing this. Its "fighters at the silent front" can be withdrawn from Poland without any risk to the Oder or the Neisse should they be unmasked by the populace there.

GERSTNER COMMENTS ON HARVEST, U.S. ECONOMIC MOVES

DW120657 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] Since the middle of the past week the grain harvest has been in full swing. Work proceeded well under the favorable weather conditions and by Thursday winter barley had been harvested from 43,000 hectares. We are happy about the favorable weather conditions for the harvest, yet one is nevertheless a bit worried that the summer has already advanced so far. The harvest time seems to pass too fast. The LPC peasants have prepared well for the harvest on which very much depends. They have 14,700 harvester threshing machines at their disposal, 812 more than last year. This allows them to save time in the grain harvest.

This year, 2.5 million hectares were sown to grain, slightly more than in the past several years. The peasants are making an effort directly after the harvest in the collection of the straw to turn the stubble and to plant catch crops on the fields so as to produce as much fodder as possible. All this forms an uninterrupted chain of chores, and the precise planning of all work has allowed a high productivity level in GDR agriculture. Many of us will be able in the next few weeks to observe this highly mechanized work in the fields.

Life in the republic last week, dear listeners, also included the big start of the vacation summer. Throughout the country you can see large groups of merry children splashing around in the multitude of lakes of the vacation camps in the h.gh summer temperatures. Our youngsters are getting along excellently with our Polish friends. This invitation to 100,000 Polish children and youngsters to visit the GDR really is a grand thing.

The students have started their jobs in various sectors of our national economy, but many school pupils use the early part of their vacations to lend a hand. This has become increasingly popular. Some want to earn some money on the side, but most want to learn something new, and they also want to demonstrate what they are able to do. More than 500,000 pupils of grades eight to twelve make use of their vacations for voluntary productive work. About 4,500 pupils, for example, are working in Berlin's public parks these days. You can see them on the job. People enjoy seeing them helping take care of our beautiful parks. Most of them went to production plants, often to the plant where they got to know and respect their foreman and brigade leader during polytechnical instruction. I think this is excellent, because in this way the boys and girls receive a first-hand insight into the working processes and can then expertly consider their future choice of vocation.

Thus, dear listeners, we see this summer that our entire youth -- we can indeed say this without reservation -- experiences interesting vacations, active recreation, sports, international contacts, nature, hiking and travel. It goes without saying that the organization of these vacations for millions of young people involves great expenditure in work and funds: 250,000 people participate in the preparation of these vacation camps and programs. In July and August the Reichsbahn [East German railroad system] will run 2,000 special trains. Nevertheless, all this is worthwhile. The quality of the summer vacations is a genuine achievement of the GDR.

Another bit of good news about our youth can be reported from the past week. The FDJ members working on the natural gas pipeline in the USSR, nearly 9,000, on Thursday completed the 137.5 kilometers of pipeline that had been assigned to the GDR.

Thus, the whole pipeline of 4,451 km has been installed, connecting the natural gas fields of Urengoi in the neighborhood of the Polar Circle and the western border of the Soviet Union, near Uzhgorod. Currently commanding attention is the construction of 18 compressor stations, along with the concommitant apartment houses and social facilities required for the start of operations of the pipeline next year.

The magnitude of this feat can be appreciated only if we consider the natural obstacles that had to be overcome in the construction process -- roughly 100 km of the pipeline run across permanently frozen ground and then about 1,000 km through marshy taiga. The construction workers had to undergo the greatest hardships -- 50 degrees below zero centigrade in the winter and huge, unbearable swarms of mosquitos in the summer. The Ural and Carpathian mountain systems and 800 rivers constituted other obstacles that were difficult to overcome.

This gigantic pipeline, dear listeners, has been completed after 1 year's construction work -- 4 months ahead of schedule. This unbelievably short construction period may well be assessed as a world sensation as it shows once again the powerful capacities of the Soviet economy and its friends. This served as a proper answer to the U.S. embargo.

Reagan, by prohibiting exports of installations and tools for the pipeline, intended to impede, or even prevent, its construction. Instead it was completed in record time, far ahead of schedule. Obviously nobody in Washington expected that. The installations that the United States refused to deliver were built in the Soviet Union. Soviet plants accorded priority to the production of supplies for the pipeline. Machines were rapidly designed and produced which are equal or even superior to the foreign products.

Thus, the Leningrad (Netskey) works took charge of the production of 25-megawatt compressor stations, and in (Sterlimag) large pipelayers were increasingly produced which are in no way inferior to the U.S. Caterpillar. The automatic welding machines (Stig) and (?Steba) were supplied to the welders. This made it possible to reassign thousands of highly qualified wokers to other jobs.

U.S. industry, however, suffered export losses of billions. The trade war that Washington is waging against the socialist countries, dear listeners, cannot halt the development of the economy of the socialist countries. It boomerangs on the U.S. economy which is in a profound crisis. Last week the U.S. Government significantly increased the import duty on steel and ordered a limitation of steel imports. This is a heavy blow to the West European steel industry, which is in a serious crisis. Yet this is but one measure in a long line of protectionist steps taken lately by the U.S. Government.

The United States wages economic war not only against the socialist countries, but also against its capitalist competitors. The reaction in West Europe to this renewed embargo measure has been unusually vehement. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU speaks of a brazen protectionist step, of another strike by Reagan against Europe. HANDELSBLATT writes that the steel embargo is at odds with the spirit of the Williamsburg summit where the United States loudly purported to be the vanguard of free world trade. Now the United States is the first to lose face, and little good may be expected for the future.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE accuses President Reagan of having sworn solemn oaths in Williamsburg, and now he is the one who deals free trade a heavy blow, and increases the worries of the West Europeans about an even more ruthless U.S. competition.

The controversies between the EC and the United States gradually entail all fields, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, and a trade war of hitherto unimagined dimensions is looming on the horizon. Thus, the excitement is great.

In Brussels the EC Commission officially lodged a protest against the steel embargo and decided to demand damages from the United States. FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff voiced displeasure, saying that these measures are not in harmony with the trade policy agreements of Williamsburg. Similar opinions are also coming from England. The day before yesterday the Hamburg [as heard] paper DIE WELT called the embargo a barrier to European exports that can hardly be overcome. The steel embargo is not a unique case of Washington's trade policy aberrations. The U.S. Government has called almost all international trade instruments into question. DIE WELT continues: The United States advocates free markets only where it derives advantages from them.

These disturbances, dear listeners, naturally will further intensify the world trade crisis. If we note that the United States wages trade war against the socialist countries, it becomes obvious to recall that last week, when the UNCTAD ended in Belgrade, we could only conclude that the United States is also waging economic warfare against the developing countries. It was the United States which rejected in Belgrade the just demands of the developing countries for a more just world economic system, cynically and egotistically arguing that once the capitalist industrial countries have recovered from the crisis the developing countries will be better off as well. To spell it out: The United States intends to continue exploiting the developing countries.

Economic warfare against the socialist countries, against the capitalist states, against the developing countries and the escalation of the arms madness in Washington has a parallel in the escalation of the U.S. economic warfare against all. This is unadulterated imperialism. The United States has become a troublemaker in all political and economic fields. The time of scruples is past, Reagan said the other day, and he demonstrates this to us every day.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA -- On 9 June Ricardo de la Espriella, president of Panama, received for the presentation of his credentials GDR Ambassador Joachim Naumann. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- During Karl Marx Year 35 specialists' delegations will be exchanged between the Mansfield Wilhelm Pieck combine and its Bulgarian partner enterprises. Experts of the GDR nonferrous metal center offered assistance in starting up a new foil rolling stand at the St Stamenov aluminum processing combine in Shumen. A total of 74 workers of the modern Bulgarian enterprise have been trained for this purpose at the Mansfield combine. The partner combines are now working on the fulfillment of deliveries for 1983 according to time and quality requirements. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 83 p 4 AU]

CROATIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION -- On Tuesday Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-SFRY Joint Economic Commission, received for a talk Vjekoslav Cemeljic, chairman of the Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Vjekoslav Cemeljic is staying in the GDR as head of a Yugoslav economic delegation. The partners in the talk discussed questions of further deepening their economic relations. Also present was Ljubomir Majaric, ambassador of the SFRY to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

HUNGARY DEVALUES FORINT 3.6 PERCENT PER DOLLAR

LD120854 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0709 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Hungarian forint was devalued today by 3.6 percent against the dollar, while the percentage of devaluation in relation to other Western currencies is somewhat lower and ranges from 1.8 percent for the Deutschmark and the Austrian schilling to 2.5 percent for the Japanese yen and 3.5 percent for the British pound. This is the third time this year that the forint has been gradually brought closer to its real value compared with Western currencies. Since last July, that is during the last year, the Hungarian forint has been devalued by a total of 18.3 percent in relation to the dollar.

Increases Tourists' Allowance

LD120900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Owing to the change in exchange rates between the forint and convertible currencies, from today Hungarian tourists can purchase foreign currency up to a limit of 14,000 forints. This is 400 forints more than the previous limit. The allowance for those traveling on visitors' passports or going on organized package tours has also been increased. Travel agents can provide information about further details.

MAGYAR HIRLAP PUBLISHES PERSONNEL CHANGES

AU111012 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Jul 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Council of Ministers' Decision on Personnel Matters"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has relieved Dr Richard Nagy, president of Hungarian television, of his position in favor of another important assignment and at the same time appointed Dr Mihaly Kornidesz president of Hungarian Television.

The Council of Ministers has relieved Dr Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the Science Policy Committee, of his position due to another important assignment.

The Council of Ministers has relieved Lt Gen Pal Kovacs, deputy minister of national defense, of his position due to his retirement and recognizing his merits and has appointed Lt Gen Sandor Racz deputy minister of defense.

In recognition of his successful activity over several decades, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded to Pal Kovacs the For Socialist Hungary Order of Merit. The decoration was presented by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Friday.

FRENCH PREMIER MAUROY PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Budapest

LD101348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] The French Premier has arrived in Budapest. Pierre Mauroy was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, head of the government; Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minster; Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister; and others.

After the ceremonious reception the French head of government and his entourage, accompanied by the Hungarian leaders, went to their hotel. Mauroy is on a 3-day official visit to hungary.

Meets With Cardinal Lekai

LD102150 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Pierre Mauroy, prime minister of the French Republic, who arrived in Hungary Sunday, for an official visit, and his delegation had a brief rest and then set off on an excursion in the Danube bend, north of Budapest. Among the Hungarian personalities accompanying the delegation were Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Janos Nagy, undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry. At the medieval town of Szentendre the guests visited an arts exhibition and saw the exhibition of small statues by Margit Kovacs.

After visiting Szentendre the French prime minister and his delegation visited Esztergom, another town of a long past. They visited the cathedral and the gallery of the Museum of Christian Art. The biggest collection of ecclesiastical art in Hungary, it is one of the biggest such collections in Europe. Pierre Mauroy had talks with Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, in the latter's palace.

The French guests returned to the capital in the evening.

Official talks between the two prime minister are to open on Monday, tommorow.

Lazar, Mauroy Open Talks

LD111928 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- As reported, talks between Prime Ministers Pierre Mauroy of France and Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary, began Monday in Budapest.

The parties discussed international issues of mutual interest which also affect bilateral relations and included questions of security, disarmament, and the Madrid conference, and expressed views on important issues of the world economy and international life.

Subsequently plenary talks took place in parliament with the attendance of the two government heads. The Hungarian delegation included Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Laszlo Kapolyi, secretary of state for industy, Andras Korcsog, secretary of state for culture, and Jozef Benyi, Hungary's ambassador to Paris. The French delegation included Alain Savary, minister of national education, Jean Auroux, secretary of state in charge of energy in the Ministry of Research and Industry, Henri Nallet, counsellor for the General Secretariat of the President of the Republic, Thierry Pfister special advisor of the prime minister, Bernard Garcia, diplomatic advisor of the prime minister, Jerome Clement, advisor to the Prime Minister's Office, Harris Puisasi, special envoy of the Foreign Ministry, and Hubert Dubois, Budapest ambassador of the Republic of France. Also present were specialists in the relevant fields.

At the cordial, friendly and constructive talks the parties shared the view that the present meeting provides an opportunity for a review of the achievements in cooperation, and assessment of the further possibilities to expanding Hungarian-French cooperation. It is a common objective to raise the relations to a higher level in every area. It was stated that cooperation has already developed in the cultural, educational, scientific and technical fields but needs to be broader and more balanced. The French party is making efforts to popularize Hungarian culture and science.

The delegations discussed in depth industrial, economic, and commercial relations. As a result of joint efforts, bilateral trade turnover increased last year but it is in our common interest that the process continues without interruption. There are further possibilities in transport, agriculture, electronics, energy development and telecommunication, and conditions for headway are present in third market cooperation.

The two prime ministers commissioned members of their delegations to discuss concrete questions of expanding cooperation, with their partners observing the above guidelines.

It was stressed at the discussions, that besides strengthening bilateral relations, the present meeting is a contribution to the continuation of dialogue between countries of different social systems and it is an argument in favor of the understanding that dialogue can and must be continued.

After the plenary talks Laszlo Kapolyi and Jean Auroux signed an agreement on technical-scientific and economic cooperation in energy and raw material management. The ceremony was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, Pierre Mauroy and members of both delegations.

Under the agreement the sides will explore fresh avenues of cooperation and combine efforts in such fields as mining, processing and transport of natural oil and gas, over the difficulties of mining minerals and lignite and coal, and in research and production of electricity. There will be exchange in the utilization of nuclear energy, and energy in general for heating and other purposes, and in bauxite prospecting and mining. Information and documentation, and licences and production technologies are to be exchanged and conferences and consultations for specialists of various industries held, and the possibilities of joint ventures in third countries explored.

Laszlo Kapolyi and Jean Auroux exchanged views on the topics of cooperation stipulated in the inter-governmental agreement and discussed practical points of further development. They agreed to hold a Hungarian-French consultation in Budapest on the two countries' energy austerity programmes and achievements in the field.

In parliament, Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, Laszlo Pesta, president of the Hungarian-French Friendship Group of the National Assembly, and Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the parliament Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union, held discussions on the development of cooperation between the two parliaments and its members, with Daniel le Meur, MP for the Communist Party and vice-president of the French-Hungarian Friendship Group of the French National Assembly, Rene Chazelle, senator for the Socialist Party and president of the French-Hungarian Friendship Group of the Senate, Robert Pontillon, senator for the Socialist Party, and Roger Fajardie, representative of the European Parliament.

PRESS REVIEW ON PRON CALL FOR END TO MARTIAL LAW

LD111233 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 11 Jul 83

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Saturday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) which called on the Sejm, the Council of State, and the government to lift martial law and to pass legislation enabling the return to work and civic life of those charged with violation of martial law regulations and those still in hiding is the chief item on front pages today. The papers print the text of the appeal and carry texts of the speeches made at the gathering. The meeting is also the main subject of comments in today's newspapers.

"The appeal of PRON to the Sejm (Polish parliament), the Council of State, and the government calling for lifting martial law -- undoubtedly a psychological barrier -- is expected to meet a consenting attitude of these authorities. It is likely that July 1983 will be henceforth associated with a return to normality and the hope for leaving troubles, wrongs and quarrels far behind" -- writes the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "An awareness of the movement's achievements is apparent in this latest initiative of the PRON Executive Committee. If the belief in the nation's own forces and possibilities has rekindled, if the determination to pull Poland out of the crisis, to revive the socialist state are commonly accepted now, and if the social divisions have evidently moderated -- it has been achieved by hundreds of thousands PRON activists -- the indefatigable advocates of the idea of wise patriotism, whose aim is to concentrate efforts of possibly the largest group of Poles on improving the situation of themselves and their homeland. This determination has given rise, among other things, to the appeal for lifting martial law."

Margueritte on Post-Martial Law

PM120713 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Jul 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Martial Law Lifted on 22 July"]

[Text] Warsaw -- This time it is definite! According to a usually well-informed source, the Politburo finally decided on Tuesday to lift martial law on 22 July -- National Day. This measure will be ratified by the Sejm (which will meet first on 14 July) during its session on 20 July.

Of course, a definite end after 19 months to this martial law, which, after being introduced on 13 December 1981, has been "suspended" since 1 January this year, would be only too welcome. Whatever you think about the reasons which prompted General Jaruzelski to take this decision -- a desire to forcibly stifle the emerging freedoms or, instead, a desire to end anarchy and avoid civil war or even foreign invasion -- this period will nonetheless remain one of the most tragic in Polish history.

However, it is too early to rejoice. In fact the authorities are apparently discussing "compensatory measures" to guarantee that the government can control the situation even after the end of martial law. For instance, it is already known that the relatively liberal censorship law will remain suspended after 22 July. On the other hand, the lifting of martial law will be accompanied by a partial amnesty -- which could be extended to the fall -- and by a debate on territorial self-management.

Democratization or Neo-Stalinism?

Thus there is no justification for saying that the leadership has realized the need to change policy following the pope's visit. It is even to be feared that it might lift martial law in a way which strips it of the moral and even political benefit of that measure, as, moreover, was true when martial law was suspended. While appreciating this important decision, which is obviously a step in the right direction, it is, therefore, necessary, before giving a clear verdict, to wait and see the extent and range of the "compensatory measures" being prepared.

In any case it is not very likely that these decisions on slow liberalization will be capable of fully satisfying an opinion whose hopes have again been strengthened following the holy father's pilgrimage. Indeed it is necessary to realize that, contrary to some people's naive illusions, the pope's visit will not prompt the government to change its program. The only two questions which can legitimately be asked in Poland today are the following:

1 -- Will there be cautious democratization or neo-Stalinism?

2 -- If there is democratization, can this process be speeded up somewhat or, instead, slowed down? So far the two answers to these essential questions are positive: General Jaruzelski and his moderate team have, at least for a time, won the day over the party "hardliners" and the pope's visit seems to have created the conditions for speeding up the liberalization somewhat.

This democratization program can only be implemented in the way the government wishes. The aim is, therfore, to take action in the framework of the newly created structures (trade unions, patriotic movement, self-management....) and to try to gradually give them a degree of authenticity. It is a long task, but it is on this ground that the future realistic struggles will be waged.

A Narrow Gate.

Indeed the government, for many internal and external reasons, is incapable of accepting, as some people wish, not just a return of Solidarity but even a real dialogue with respected representatives (in other words known for their previous activities) of the different groups and social circles.

This prospect may disappoint a large section of opinion to whom the pope'e visit restored confidence. Thus new confrontations in the medium term cannot be ruled out, but their effect would not be to bring back Solidarity but simply to cause bloodshed of even, ultimately, the intervention so long avoided. Thus, all that is left for the Poles is the narrow gate to a realism which may be fairly morose but which seems preferable to adventure.

JOINT PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES STATE CONTROL

LD111949 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The second joint meeting of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission of the PZPR, Main Auditing Commission of the ZSL, and the Central Auditing Commission of the SD has been held in the headquarters of the ZSL in Warsaw. The agenda included a report and discussion on the work guidelines to establish a common system of state control, an assessment of the performance of the party and parties' liason commission at all levels, and the essence and principles of control of the implementation of the resolutions of the joint plenary meetings of the PZPR, ZDL, and SD at the central and voivodship level.

Major General Marian Ryba, general director of the Office of the Council of Ministers, presented the report concerning the status of the state system of control. During the discussion the PZPR, ZSL, and SD voiced special interest in the guidelines to improve the control system and the efficiency of control activities. Control activity by many existing control bodies has recently become more intense. It has an unquestionable impact on the ordering of the respective sections of economic life and administrative activity. The Council of Ministers' bill to limit a number of formal controls meets the suggestions made during the discussion. Nevertheless, in administrative control there is a wide sphere of relinquished or limited activity, as far as social control is concerned, on the part of the people's councils, social organizations, trade unions, and citizens' groups.

The parties paid particular attention to the efficient operation of observation of the control over phenomena in social and economic life, especially in implementing the economic reform, the self-management of enterprises, the special duties of administration, and so on. It is not enough for activity and rules and official programs and schedules to formally conform to each other. Personal involvement in each one's domain of work is equally important, especially where an improvement of the situation depends on the inventiveness and initiative of people, on the proper understanding of the line and spirit of socialist renewal. No control system will replace the necessary self-control of cells and institutions, personal sensitivity to the things for which one is responsible, and constant care to achieve the best results within the framework of existing possibilities.

INTERIOR MINISTRY BILL GETS FIRST READING

LD112226 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 July -- The Polish Sejm Legislation as well as Internal Affairs and Justice Committees discussed a government-proposed bill on the office of the interior minister and its organs' range of competence at a joint meeting today. It was the first reading of the bill which had been put forth to the Sejm marshal (speaker) a few days earlier.

In a talk with a PAP journalist, Sejm Interior Affairs and Justice Committee Chairman Zygmunt Surowiec (UPP) [ZSL] recalled that the Interior Ministry is among Poland's three ministries, including those of justice and agriculture, which have not had a law on the (?ministerial) office so far. Regulating this issue was very important, at least for the character of the tasks facing the Interior Ministry. It is important that the work of the Interior Ministry and its organs will be specified by the law generally accessible to every interested individual.

The bill specifies the competence of the interior minister and his subjected organs, their tasks and powers as well as available means of action. The minister's powers would include protection of the state security, protection of the life, health and property of the citizens as well as social property. And the tasks of the interior minister would include protection of the public order as well as law and order in public (?places) and public transport, road safety as well as fight against other offenses and violations of the law, a widely understood prophylaxis against crime, and protection of state borders. The minister will also carry out tasks ensuing from the law on Poland's common defense duty and will handle socio-administrative matters.

Simultaneously, the bill sets a system of local organs for the protection of state security and public order. The existing militia voivodship (provincial) headquarters will be replaced by voivodship (?offices) for interior affairs, and, respectively, the other militia headquarters will be replaced by regional, city and town district offices for interior affairs.

The heads of the offices will constitute the local organs of the Interior Ministry and their powers will cover both the [word indistinct] and militia forces. This organizational system will be made complete to include the heads of police stations and posts.

OFFICIAL VIEWS STATE'S NEW SUBSIDIES POLICY

PM081801 Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 20 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Chudzynski, director of the Polish Ministry of Finance State Revenue Department, by INTERPRESS correspondent Piotr Cegielski; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: It was generally expected that the introduction of the economic reform would be accompanied by an announcement of the death knell for state subsidies. In the long term we cannot continue to maintain enclaves exempt from the laws of rational economic calculation or from the principles of self-financing; but, on the other hand, social considerations are still in favor of keeping the prices of certain products below the level of their production costs (or procurement prices).

I am under the impression that the resolution just adopted by the Council of Ministers concerning the principles for granting itemized subsidies [dotacje przedmiotowe] codifies the regulations governing the disbursement of the subsidies rather than restricting their range of application. Is that really so?

Answer: The 1983 budget assumes that Z441 billion will be paid out in such subsidies. We are, for instance, subsidizing milk and dairy products -- to an amount exceeding Z80 billion -- in addition to grain products, sugar, fish, mineral fertilizers, fodder obtained from industrial by-products, crop protection products, coal, and passenger transport. The expenditure remains enormous, and, therefore, it is obvious that the principles governing this disbursement must be determined in a very precise way. In any case, the government is obliged to regulate these principles by the provisions of the economic reform concerning the prices system, organizational changes within industry, and also the most recent changes in the organization of local revenue services.

The extent of the subsidy is determined by the Sejm. The finance apparatus is merely the executor of these decisions. And this is the purpose of the resolution which you have just mentioned.

Question: Is it true that the resolution speaks of restricting the subsidy system but that this is presumably meant more as a ratification of the existing state of affairs than an exclusion of whole new areas of production from the range of those eligible for subsidy within the system?

Answer: The resolution limits the extent of subsidy with regard to products for whose sale official prices apply and, in certain cases, allows the possibility of subsidizing those products which are offered for sale at controlled prices. Those products, on the other hand, which are sold within the system of negotiated prices will not be subsidized, because this would contradict the very principle of determining those prices, namely that they should be established on the basis of the existing market situation with the producer guaranteed adequate profit.

In all past practice, in fact, such cases were not considered suitable for subsidy, although there have been exceptions to this rule, some of which are still applied today.

To quote an example, salt production is subsidized -- although this is of course a temporary measure -- even though salt is at present still included among the negotiated-price articles and not among those for which official prices have been established.

Question: It does not look, then, as if we are about to witness a revolution in this sphere?

Answer: The process of limiting the extent of state subsidy is a continuous, if very slow, one. The extent of expenditure earmarked for this purpose will, as before, be determined by the Sejm; similarly, the Council of Ministers will continue each year to establish a list of those groups of products whose production will be subsidized (certain subsidies will be paid in the trade sector). As regards detailed subsidy rates for the individual products, these will be determined by the finance minister; he will also have the power to alter these rates in well-justified cases.

Question: Alter them either way?

Answer: Yes. If there is enough justification for it, he can raise them (although he has to keep in mind the permitted ceiling of subsidies determined by the Sejm), but in the main he has the power to lower them. This is why, for example, we are not going to spend all of the Z441 billion this year. Sufficient price and rate rises have taken place already to enable us to reduce the subsidies. The finance apparatus -- or, to be more precise, the recently established treasury chambers [izby skarbowe] -- are engaged in running an up-to-date justifiability study with regard to individual products. Our plan envisages that in the future these units will be responsible for allocating subsidies. At the moment subsidies are allocated through the individual departments, although a system is in operation whereby proposals constituting the basis for subsidies being granted are examined and accepted by the treasury chambers. The only decisions left within the competence of particular ministries or the central cooperative unions -- and this only in well-founded cases, with the authorization given by the finance minister -- will be those dealing with subsidy rate differentials for particular products.

Question: It follows from this that the treasury chambers will constitute a sort of watchdog over production efficiency?

Answer: Yes. They can apply to the minister to have a subsidy reduced or withdrawn in all those cases where they can produce proof of a lack of grounds for continuing to pay the subsidy.

Question: But enterprises will do everything in their power to make it impossible for such proof to be produced. After all, they certainly find it easier to carry on with wasteful and expensive production and keep receiving their subsidy than to attempt to reduce their costs and improve their management efficiency.

Answer: The main objective of control checks, including those carried out by the treasury chambers, is to make sure that the subsidies granted are not used to finance unjustified, excessive costs. Therefore they will be carried out in combination with cost analysis checks.

We are already carrying out a control operation on certain sums granted as subsidies at the beginning of this year, analyzing them from the viewpoint of the requirements of the economy program. The results will serve as basis for adjusting subsidy rates.

Such an assessment was much more difficult to make last year when we had many different retail and procurement price rises, whose effects tended to overlap and accumulate.

That is why, thanks partly to our own analyses, we managed to reduce the amount of subsidies by Z40 billion (with the total sum allocated in the budget for subsidies amounting to some Z480 billion), even though we had to introduce some new areas of subsidies over the same period -- such as those involving grain products after the procurement prices for grain went up.

Question: Is it going to be possible to cut the amount of subsidies on a comparable scale this year?

Answer: The scale of subsidies depends first and foremost on the state's prices policy. Let us again consider the price of milk. Various organizational changes, together with various economies and production cost reductions could combine to give us the sum of, say, Z1 billion. So there will still remain a deficit of Z79 billion. If we do not increase the prices of milk and dairy products, we must continue with the subsidies. Most of the subsidies are designed to aid the production of basic articles of consumption and to support argriculture, and the decisions about prices in those sectors are made with profound consideration of social and political factors. These considerations will decide the scale of subsidies from the state budget. The general aim is to reduce these, especially in the case of consumer durables produced by industry.

PLAN TO PUBLISH TRADE UNION WEEKLY ADOPTED

AU051336 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 83 p 5

[PAP report: "The Trade Union Movement After 6 Months -- Meeting of the Social Consultative Commission"]

[Text] The Social Consultative Commission held a plenary meeting on 30 June. Under the chairmanship of Professor Zbigniew Salwa, the commission examined the sociopolitical conditions surrounding the development of trade unions.

The most important organizational and legal problems facing the trade union movement today were discussed. A preliminary plan for publishing a trade union weekly was adopted.

As a result of the process of building the trade union movement from the foundation, today there are almost 16,000 trade unions, comprised of about 3 million workers. Nevertheless, the development of trade unions is still inconsistent. In many workplaces, for example in coal mines and educational institutions, over 50 percent of the work force already belongs to a trade union. But trade unions in colleges, in the health service, in planning offices, and other places are still at a considerably lower level of organization. Young people are slowly beginning to appear in trade unions.

Besides dealing with boycotts and sharp attacks by the underground, trade unionists have to overcome bureaucratic barriers resulting from the attitudes of some of the managements in plants. Cases where trade unions are neglected or attempts are made to manipulate their administrations are unfortunately not infrequent. As Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Socioprofessional Department, said during the meeting, the party will firmly react to any attempt to sidestep trade unions in matters which belong to their legal scope of activity.

The need has come to draw a clear distinction between the scope of activity of workers' self-management bodies and that of trade unions. It is also necessary to determine who is to settle disputes between self-management bodies and trade unions.

National trade unions are taking shape quickly, maybe sometimes too quickly. Even here the administration tries to influence a decision by trade unionists on matters which are exclusively their concern.

Choosing the right form of trade union structure above the factory level is a difficult matter. So far, trade unionists have most often preferred a federation, even if a federation does not suit a given branch of industry (for example, it does not suit the large number of small factory organizations).

The commission adopted a preliminary plan for a trade union weekly, which will probably start appearing at the beginning of next year. Earlier, in the fall, a programmatic council for this weekly is to be established, consisting of representatives from the larger national trade union organizations. The point is that the weekly should be a weekly for trade unionists and accepted by them.

GLEMP REMARKS REPORTED ON RETURN FROM ROME

LD111628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Following an 11-day visit to Rome the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, returned to Warsaw today. At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, the primate was greeted by representatives of the Episcopate of Poland including its secretary, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, was also present.

Replying to journalists' questions, Primate Glemp stated, among other things, that the Polish Church is extraordinarily pleased with the way the visit of Pope John Paul II to his fatherland passed. The visit convinced us that we are capable of great effort, of order, and of showing on a national scale that we know how to organize the papal visit better than other states.

Touching on an excerpt from a homily he delivered yesterday at St Stanislaus Church in Rome, the primate explained that in certain circles information is frequently turned into misinformation. Addressing representatives of the Western media, he said that such practices led to a curtailment of freedom of speech, of judgment, of freedom, and of human rights.

One of the questions put to him at the airport concerned the appeal by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in connection with the lifting of martial law. The Church, Primate Glemp replied, has long been thinking of it. It expects and desires it.

Criticism of Western Media

LD111658 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 11 July -- The Roman Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE today reported Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp as saying in Rome yesterday that "the world of newspaper politics, the world of inquiries and speculations proved equally ridiculous as untrue this time," he said in an apparent reference to Western reports on the pope's visit to Poland last month. "In spite of the fact that mass media reverbated with politics, the nation began to live with its own joy of experiencing the Church within nation and proved that provided aliens do not maliciously interfere with it, it is able to stand firm with the Samaritan service of the Church and further follow the road of fulfilling its historical tasks," he said in his homily during a mass at St. Stanislaus Church in Rome yesterday morning.

According to a PAP dispatch from Rome, the primate in his homily also said, referring to John Paul II's visit to Poland, that "we have seen how much we can do in unity. We have been able to realize that we are not that bad if we can display great organizational efficiency in preparing a pilgrimage on a nationwide scale." "We can display joy in the order and calm of society which is aware of its maturity. We have also been able to realize that, eventually, it is not the structures which shape the spirit but it is the spirit of the nation which gives essence to the structures."

RZECZPOSPOLITA CITES PRC OFFICIAL ON TRADE GROWTH

LD071119 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP) -- The paper RZECZPOSPOLITA publishes an interview with Chu Ze, the trade advisor at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the PPR who said:

In accordance with the trade protocol for 1983 the trade turnover between the PPR and the PRC will increase in comparison with 1982 by more than 50 percent and will amount to 403 million Swiss francs. In addition, if we take into account the agreement on direct trade exchange, which was signed in Beijing in March 1982 in the course of a visit to the PRC by W. Gwiazda, deputy foreign trade minister of the PPR, the trade turnover will reach the level of 470 million francs.

I would like to stress, Chu Ze said, that this is the highest level in the history of trade relations between Poland and China, [passage indistinct] fruit and vegetable conserves to a value of 7 million Swiss francs, 5,000 metric tons of tea, various textiles and confectionary, footwear, pigs' bristles and gut, essential oils, school instruments, minerals and nonferrous metals (wolfram), chemicals and raw material for the manufacture of medicaments.

The most important items among Polish exports to the PRC are: machinery and equipment, including coal combines; carding machines; mine winches; machine tools for railway transport; super-high pressure boilers; mine safety equipment; as well as containers; items for the metallurgical industry; industrial sulphur, calcium carbide and [word indistict] the PRC is importing from Poland this year [passage indistinct] and 50,000 metric tons of sugar.

Poland is participating in the expansion of zinc and lead mines in the province of Yunan (well known in Poland for its good varieties of tea.) In return, the PRC will supply Poland with nonferrous metals. Preparatory talks are also being held on the question of the exploiting of Chinese sulphur deposits.

The Polish side stated not long ago that it is prepared to participate in the modernization of works built in China in the fifties, including several sugar works and works for the processing of coal. The Polish-Chinese company Chi Pol Brok was created at the beginning of the fifties and it now serves all the transportation of trade between the PRC and the PPR, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. The company has at its disposal 20 modern ships. Last year 200,000 metric tons of cargo were delivered to Chinese ports, which is a record amount in the company's history. Far more transportations are envisaged for 1983.

For some time a revitalization has been observed in scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and China. Thirty-five topics for cooperation were defined in the course of the session of the intergovernmental commission on questions concerning scientific-technical cooperation, which took place last year. Eighteen Chinese delegations will arrive in Poland this year, and 17 delegations will leave Poland for the PRC.

CEAUSESCU, AIDES DEPART FOR ETHIOPIA 12 JUL

AU120755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0744 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1983 -- RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, has left Bucharest together with Elena Ceausescu, on July 12 in the morning, for official visits of friendship to countries in Africa. The first visit will be to Socialist Ethiopia, at the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Committee for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, supreme commander of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army.

The Romanian head of state's visit to some countries in Africa is a proof of the good relations Romania has established and develops with the African states, of the wish to consolidate these relations, to intensify the mutually advantageous collaboration, to more closely collaborate in the world arena in the struggle for detente, peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied on these visits by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by other officials.

The presidential aircraft took off at nine o'clock making for Addis Ababa.

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR

AU081855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 8/7/1983 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana, during the presentation of credentials by the new ambassador of Romania to that country, Gheorghe Badrus.

Highlighting that he was expecting with pleasure and interest the forthcoming official visit of friendship of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to the Republic of Zimbabwe, President Canaan Sodindo Banana expressed his conviction that the interviews and talks to be held on that occasion and the understandings to be reached would give further impetus to deepening and expanding the relations of productive cooperation between the two states just as their cooperation on an international plane, in the interests of security, understanding and collaboration worldwide.

Recalling his visit to Romania in September 1980, his interviews and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe was highly appreciative of the Romanian head of state's contribution to the settlement of the major international issues. He showed that the achievements the Romanian people scored in the last decades bore undoubtedly the print of Nicolae Ceausescu's personality, and that the Zimbabwean people saw in it a source of inspiration for its goals and aspirations after progress and prosperity.

GNA SESSION RESUMES, CONCLUDES PROCEEDINGS

Ceausescu, Others Attend

AU010849 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Summary] "The plenary proceedings of the current Grand National Assembly [GNA] session resumed this morning in the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of the party-state leadership."

The deputies "examined and discussed three important documents included in the agenda designed to ensure the improvement of the legal and democratic framework in important fields of the socioeconomic sector." Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu reported on the "program of firmly applying the principle of workers self-management and self-administration; the improvement of the economic and financial mechanism; increasing remuneration and improving the work remuneration system; the draft law on the basic principles of improving the work remuneration system and the distribution of working people's incomes; and on the draft law regarding contract tasks."

During the discussions the outstanding results achieved by the Romanian people since the Ninth RCP Congress were reviewed and it was stressed that the new measures will contribute to strengthening self-management and economic and financial self-administration and to increasing the working people's role in distributing incomes in accordance with the quantity, quality, and social importance of the work performed.

"Expressing their agreement with the draft laws, the speakers pledge to act with great determination at their workplaces to completely fulfill the tasks devolving upon them under the economic program of the current 5-year plan." They also expressed words of appreciation for the "clear-sightedness and consistency with which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is leading the country on the road of progress and socialist civilization and for the excellent manner in which he acts to strengthen and consolidate peace, to establish a new international economic and political order, and to respect the peoples' national independence and sovereignty, a fact that has constantly increased Socialist Romania's prestige throughout the world."

The GNA session continues at this time.

Dinca Presents Farm Program

AU011701 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1548 GMT 1 Jul 83

["The National Programme for Ensuring Stable Farm Productions Debated in the Parliament" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/7/1983 -- Empowered by the CC of the RCP and the government, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Working People in Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, presented to the Romanian Parliament the national programme for ensuring stable farm productions by increasing the productive potential of the land, better organizing and fully using the farm land, the whole surface of the country, performing irrigation works on 55-60 percent of the arable area, draining and soil erosion control operations.

He stressed that the programme set ways ad concrete measures of preserving and increasing the productive potential of the land, as well as the tasks and means of extending the agricultural area to 15 million hectares and the arable surface to ten million hectares by 1985, and phased out the land melioration works so that the provisions of the RCP programme be fulfilled by 1985 throughout the country's territory.

The provisions in the programme take account of the concrete conditions in Romania which has at present only 0.67 hectares of agricultural land and 0.44 hectares of arable land per inhabitant and where long periods of drought alternate with periods of abundent rainfall bringing about fluctuations of farm outputs. Special attention is paid to the measures of raising the productive potential of the land, no matter the purpose it is used for, which are valid for all those holding agricultural land.

Irrigation works will be executed in the regions poor in rainfall within a national system. By 1985, the area arranged for irrigation will be of four million hectares. By 1989 the total area to be irrigated will be of 5.5-6 million hectares. Draining operations will be performed on almost 1.2 million hectares by 1985 to control excessive moisture, the total meliorated area reaching five million hectares or so by the end of 1990.

As for soil erosion control, the programme sets measures providing for the necessary operations on 2,626 thousand hectares by 1985 and on another 1,150 thousand hectares by 1990. Other provisions of the programme refer to the measures of preventing and controlling water and soil pollution, the pollution of the environment in general.

Dascalescu Reports on Bills

AU011845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 1 Jul 83

["GNA Proceedings: Rationales of Programmes and Bills Delivered by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/7/1983 -- Empowered by the CC of the RCP and the government, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu submitted on Friday the following normative acts to the Grand National Assembly for debate and approval: programme regarding the firm application of the principles of worker self-management and financial self-administration, the improvement of the economic-financial mechanism and of the work remuneration system, and the increase of remuneration under the current five-year plan; the bill regarding the basic principles of improving the system of work remuneration and distribution of working people's incomes; the bill of contract-agreement.

The exposition highlighted that the programme and the two bills aim at systematically raising material production and its efficiency, improving social relations and deepening socialist worker democracy.

Referring to the measures contained in the programme, Constantin Dascalescu showed that they consolidated the achievements scored so far in worker self-management and economic-financial self-administration; enhanced the role of the working people's general meetings in highly efficiently administering the patrimony of each economic units; and safeguarded and developed socialist property, which means firmer application of the socialist principle of distributing the working people's incomes and of linking them ever more closely to the results obtained in fulfilling the plan and the tasks incumbent on each one in his or her field of activity.

In connection with the bill stipulating the introduction of contract-agreement and of individual agreement, the prime minister specified that the former was concluded between the state, in its capacity as general administrator of the entire people's property, and the collectives of working people in enterprises and centrals, as well as between the state and ministries, other central bodies or executive committees of the county people's councils, and of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council, while the latter is signed by each working man or woman who undertakes to properly fulfil his or her duties deriving from the contract-agreement. The newly employed person becomes first an associate member and after five years a member with full rights of the respective collective. These documents -- the rapporteur said -- aim at improving the general framework for the working people's capacity as owners, enhancing collective responsibility of management bodies just as individual responsibility for safeguarding and developing common property, for appropriately administering the materal and financial means entrusted to them.

Referring to the measures announced by RP general Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 29 and 30, this year, according to which, starting this September, the remuneration of all categories of working people shall be gradually raised per branches and activities so that at the end of this action, in the second half of new year, real remuneration should be five per cent higher than the 1980 average, the Romanian prime minister showed that no working man or woman would achieve, following the remuneration increase, incomes lower than 1,700 lei a month, out of which 1,500 lei in the least would be tariff remuneration, provided that the work norms, production plan, and duties set for each person employed were fulfilled. The variable share of remuneration will rise so as in the second half of 1984 it should stand at over 23 percent of the incomes obtained from work done. Owing to the increase of tariff remuneration and of the variable share, the working people will benefit this year from additional incomes worth more than 25 billion lei. Constantin Dascalescu enumerated in that context a set of measures like those of raising the shares in setting up the funds of the working people's partaking in the achievement of production, profits and distribution of profits, of increasing the shares meant for the granting of bonuses to stimulate the working people in scoring outstanding achievements, of augmenting the length-of-service bonuses which will be included in the calculation of pensions already this year, of raising (starting May 1984) social insurance pensions by 3.5 billion lei a year. He also mentioned that the peasants' real incomes per active person derived from work done in producer cooperative farms and in individual farmsteads would be 12.2 per cent higher in 1985 than in 1980.

Next, the exposition referred to the bill regarding the basic principles of improving the system of work remuneration and distribution of working people's incomes, which stipulates the consistent application of the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of work done. Considering as basic principle the fact that nobody can have a salary and warranted incomes unless he or she works and produces according to his or her duties at workplace, the bill envisages that the working people's incomes deriving from work done are unlimited and liable to be increased or decreased in harmony with the results scored in production.

The new normative act attaches special importance to the strict observance of the principle of more rapidly raising labour productivity commensurate with increasing remuneration -- a main way of providing the necessary funds for further augmenting remuneration and the resources needed for the general development of society.

In all economic units — the rapporteur specified --a passage will be made to the generalized application of the overall agreement at the level of the entire enterprise system which will include workers, foremen, engineers, technicians, and other categories of working people, managerial staff included. An essential element of improving the remuneration system stipulated by the bill is the possibility of increasing the variable share in the working personnel's total incomes in accordance with the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan tasks.

Session Ends, Documents Adopted

AU011658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/7/1983 -- The seventh session of the eighth Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania resumed its proceedings in plenum on July 1 under the chairmanship of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The proceedings were attended by Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, and other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership. Beside deputies, members of the CC of the RCP and of the Government, executives of central institutions and public organizations, outstanding representatives of the scientific and cultural life and journalists participated in the proceedings as invited guests. Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest as well as foreign press correspondents.

The proceedings were opened by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. As proposed by the GNA bureau, the bills regarding the amendment of the labour code and of the law of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done, included in the agenda of the first part of the current session, are to be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate in another session.

The agenda which was unanimously adopted by deputies included:

-- Programme regarding the firm application of the principles of self-management and financial self-administration, the improvement of the economic-fianancial mechanism and of the work remuneration system, and the increase of remuneration under this five-year plan,

-- Bill regarding the bais principles of improving the work remuneration system and the distribution of the working people's incomes,

-- Bill of contract-agreement,

-- National programme to ensure stable farm outputs by raising the productive potential of land, better organizing and unitarily using the agricultural areas and the entire surface of the country, performing irrigation operations on 55-60 per cent or so of the arable area, as well as draining and soil erosion control works.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu delivered the rationale of the first of the programmes mentioned above and of the two bills, and Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Working People in Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, made an exposition on the last programme included in the agenda.

After the joint reports of the standing commissions of the parliament and after the addresses made by deputies, the aforementioned programmes and bills were voted unanimously. The chairman of the Grand National Assembly announced then the conclusion of the plenary proceedings of the supreme legislative forum of Romania.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT SDUF 30 JUN PLENUM

AU051908 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 30 June plenum of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF)]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: The plenum of the National Council of the SDUF has discussed and unanimously adopted very important documents for the socioeconomic development of our country and for raising the people's material and cultural well-being.

The first document concerns improvements in workers self-management and in the economic mechanism. The aim is to provide a new legal and democratic framework for the activities of working people's councils and general meetings and to clarify the responsibility of those bodies, the ministers, and the leaders of centrals and enterprises for the administration and management of their share of the people's property. We hope that the measures we have now unanimously adopted -- and which will be enacted by the Grand National Assembly -- will ensure that all the collectives of working people and managers of institutions enjoy greater prerogatives in their units and ministries, and also bear special responsibilities for preserving, safeguarding, and developing the people's property.

We plan to enhance the role of the general meetings and of working people's councils as democratic bodies of the producers, owners, and users in all socioeconomic sectors. We hope to impart greater scope to workers' revolutionary democracy and to the participation of the workers class and all working people, regardless of nationality, in the management of socioeconomic activities in all sectors.

Secondly, the program envisages improvements in the general system of remuneration, and particularly stresses the socialist principles of remuneration, and particularly stresses the socialist principles of remuneration in accordance with participation in socioeconomic development and with the results obtained. We proceed from the principle that in our socialist society no one can live without working, no one should live without working, at the expense of others, and that each citizen should perform some useful work for society at his job and within the social division of labor. Consequently, the incomes of all working people will be more closely correlated to production. Incomes can increase without limits depending on the work. At the same time, however, we have eliminated a past provision -- which was in a way an anomaly and an obstacle to providing the working people with material incentives -- which guaranteed incomes up to a certain percentage regardless of the results obtained. In the future, no limits will be set on incomes but no one will have a guaranteed income without work! Each person can make an unlimited salary, according to his work!

We are firmly convinced that the implementation of those principles will contribute to increasing material incentives, order, and discipline; to creating a greater responsibility for the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development program; and to raising the people's general well-being -- the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of our socialist society.

Under the same program, the wages of all categories of working people will be increased in the course of 1983-84, and then in 1985, so that by the second half of 1984 real wages will be 5 percent higher than in 1980, and by the end of 1985, 8 percent higher, as envisaged at the party national conference.

The fact that these measures have been unanimously adopted by the SDUF National Council means that all the organizations and social groups which comprise the SDUF are assuming an obligation to act responsibly to implement the socioeconomic development plan and to increase labor productivity, efficiency, and profitability in all economic sectors.

I want to stress here, too, that in order to optimally implement the program we adopted, we must energetically and responsibly act to increase labor productivity and economic efficiency much more markedly. Only by increasing the national income will we be able to provide both the means for raising the standard of living and to achieve our program, and the means to further develop the production forces and the other sectors of activity, including national defense.

The second program concerns a complex of measures designed to ensure the conditions for safe and stable agricultural production in any kind of weather. As is well known, there is no year in which we are not afflicted by drought. This year the drought has been particularly bad, and it was only due to the fact that almost 25 percent of the land was irrigated and that the peasanty and working people, including children and young people, put all their strength into irrigating and watering the crops that we managed to secure our bread. In order to no longer depend on nature and look up to the skies for rain, we must implement a vast program of irrigation, antisoil erosion measures, and drainage, as well as other provisions in the program aimed at increasing soil productivity and fertility.

We hope to implement this program by the end of the present decade at the latest. As a first stage, by 1985 we hope to have 4 million hectares of irrigated land, and 5.5-6 million hectares in 1988-89. Drainage and antisoil erosion measures must be completed in the course of the current 5-year plan!

We will carry out extensive work. We will have to build major canals and new reservoirs for waterway regulation, level the land, and do the necessary irrigation. According to calculations to date, these operations will require about 100 billion lei, as well as great material, technical, and human resources.

We now have everything necessary to implement this program; our socialist industry, created and developed in the past 15 years, is capable of producing -- and will produce -- the best and most sophisticated machinery for productive operation.

Our national economy and the marked growth of production forces and national income permit us to allocate both the funds and the material means required to implement this vast program. We also have the necessary manpower, and I am firmly convinced that all the SDUF organizations will engage all their resources and actively participate in implementing this vast program which will change nature. This will change the appearance of our country and will permit us to carry out an efficient and productive agriculture regardless of the weather, thus ensuring the implementation of the new agrarian revolution.

All those who spoke at the SDUF plenum mentioned the results obtained and how they plan to work to implement the plan for this year and for the entire 5-year plan. Indeed, the results for the first 6 months of this year are positive. The plan is being exceeded by over 6 billion lei. We have had some good results in agriculture, too, and, considering the measures taken and the rain that fell in the past month, we have the means to implement the agricultural program and, through extra seeding, to recover some of the spring grain losses.

As I stressed at the Central Committee plenum, the summer grain crops are sufficient to meet all consumer requirements; it is true that we will not be able to export as much as we had planned, but we hope that the additional quantities of corn and other crops will make up for and even exceed the losses from the summer crops. We must, however, make further intensive efforts both in industry and in agriculture to achieve the production planned and to carry out agricultural work properly so as to ensure the fulfillment of the entire plan and thus to secure a sound basis for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. As stated in the communique of the Political Executive Committee, the provisions for the next 2 years of the 5-year plan have been considerably increased. In the course of the 5-year plan we hope to recover the arrears of the first 2 years and to fulfill all its provisions; we even plan to substantially exceed the plan provisions concerning efficiency, material expenditure cuts, and increased labor productivity.

It is in this spirit that all the SDUF organizations must act to carry out their tasks for the development of our socialist society.

The plenum has also analyzed the international activities of the SDUF.

It must be said that the international situation continued to deteriorate in the first half of the year; the arms race is intensifying and the tension that has been created is unprecedented. That is why we must do everything possible to contribute to halting the deterioration of the international situation and the arms race in particular, to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to secure a lasting peace on our planet.

We must act with particular determination to halt the deployment of the intermediate-range missiles in Europe this year, and to remove and destroy the existing ones. Along these lines, the SDUF organizations must develop their relations with similar international organizations, including religious groups; together we must act within the vast peace movement in Europe and in the world to bring about the adoption of rational decisions and agreements at the negotiations underway. We must thus defend Europe from the new missiles and pave the way for the complete removal of all missiles and nuclear weapons from Europe and from the entire world!

Today there is no problem more important than peace and disarmament, than halting the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Europe!

We must do everything possible to bring about a change in the course of international political developments!

As you could ascertain from the statement adopted at the Moscow meeting of some socialist states, the latter have pledged to act in a spirit of responsibility for the fate of our peoples and for the destinies of Europe and of the world; they have launched an appeal to reason and understanding, to halting the perilous path toward nuclear catastrophe, and to radical disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament.

We highly value these decisions and the statement, and we are positive that the NATO members, the European nations, and the entire world will understand that this appeal stems from the desire of the participating states to initiate a new policy, and that it reflects the very essence of the policy of the socialist countries and of socialism, which have always been in favor of cooperation and peace and have supported each people's right to a free and independent development without any foreign interference. (loud and prolonged applause)

In this spirit I want to once again stress that in its relations with similar international organizations, with various parties and political organizations, the SDUF and each of its organizations should do its utmost to turn the great peace movement into a vast torrent that should impose a new and rational policy on governments and heads of state and make all those who still lean toward force rather than reason give up their policy! We must bring about the adoption of measures not for deploying missiles and using outer space for military purposes but for environmental protection, the protection of nature and of human life, and for the socioeconomic development of the developing countries! We must use outer space as a means of promoting people's well-being, freedom, life, and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause)

I am fully confident that all the SDUF organizations will resolutely and firmly endeavor to implement our development programs, to raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, to raise the people's material and cultural standard, and to continuously strengthen Socialist Romania, its sovereignty and independence! (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I want to wish all SDUF organizations and their members and all our people ever greater successes in all their activities, good health, and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" In an atmosphere of great unity, the audience cheer and gives enthusiastic ovations for the RCP -- the leading political force of our nation -- for the party secretary general and president of Socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH SFRY -- Belgrade, AGERPRESS 16/6/1983 -- The Proceedings of the 32nd session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for the Iron Gates took place in Belgrade over June 13-16. The commission examined the stage of the building and assembly operations on the Iron Gates II system and adopted measures for speeding them up. Likewise, it examined the possibility of further using the hydropower potential of the Danube to the end of which a detailed working programme was adopted. The protocol of the session was signed. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 16 Jun 83 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- Buenos Aires, AGERPRES 16/6/1983 -- The president of the Argentine Republic, General (retd.) Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, received the Romanian ambassador in Buenos Aires, Ion Tudor, who presented his letters of credence. On that occasion, emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Argentina, and reference was made to the two countries' concerted efforts on an international plane for the settlement of the major issues facing mankind nowadays. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 16 Jun 83 AU]

DOLANC STATEMENT ON NATION'S INTERNAL SECURITY

LD062213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, delivered the following statement at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber:

The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs report gives the chief assessments and indices of its work and the operations of the internal affairs organs as a whole in 1982. In this connection, allow me to point out the main features of the security situation in 1982 and at the present moment.

There is no particular need to stress that the exacerbated international relations, particularly the bloc confrontation, which is becoming increasingly reminiscent of the cold war, as well as the increasingly evident economic disturbances, are affecting the security of many countries, including ours. In spite of this, however, I think that it can quite rightly be said that the state of security in our country is stable.

The unfavorable economic situation and the consequences of this emerge as the chief cause of the conflict and deviations confronting our society at this moment. By dramatizing the economic difficulties and other contradictions in our society, hostile groups and individuals are trying to impose the impression that our system of socialist self-management is in crisis and that a radical change is inevitable, spread defeatism and lack of confidence in the measures being undertaken, and offer "solutions" from positions of bourgeois liberalism or centralism and etatism.

Under conditions of economic difficulties, intensified evidence of foreign ideological influences, and an exacerbated international situation, such hostile activity certainly merits the full attention of and appropriate measures by all sociopolitical factors, first and foremost unified security and political qualification of specific activities by all subjects of social self-protection. The enemy is attacking the basic achievements and values of our society, such as the country's integrity and the continuity of our society's development on the bases of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, equality of nations and nationalities and the League of Communists' role as the vanguard ideological force in our society in being challenged.

Recently, individual attempts to denegrate the revolutionary and political prestige of Comrade Tito and his closest associates -- here I am thinking primarily of Comrade Kardelj -- have been and are increasingly in evidence. Attempts are made to challenge his personal and moral integrity in particular.

Certain debates at open and closed assemblies and a number of texts that expound upon these new viewpoints of events of the armed revolution and the postwar period represent a virtual attack on the revolution's achievements and the LCY's policy. It is openly advocated that the Cetnik and Ustasha movements, the church's role in World War II, the Cominform betrayals, and so forth should be evaluated differently. Opposition to self-management and open and aggressive anticommunism find expression in the basis of the activities of all these groups and individuals.

One of the enemy's strategic orientations in this regard is to win the young generation and the intelligentsia away from the League of Communists.

It should be said, however, that the great majority of young people and intelligentsia play a creative part in building our society.

It is extremely interesting that those responsible for subversion activity, regardless of their ideological hue, join together; their ultimate goal is the same: undermining and destroying the self-managing socialist system. Leading anarcho-liberalists, na nationalists, and liberals, as well as a number of Cominformists, hold quite frequent contacts and agree on joint operations. Instances of individual groups in the country joining with emigre organizations and other anti-Yugoslav forces abroad have been discovered.

The submission of so-called petitions to supreme state and party organs has also become one of the forms of opposition and hostile activity. Since these actions, which are primarily propagandist in nature, go unnoticed in the country, their initiators and authors are increasingly turning to anti-Yugoslav forces abroad in the hope that these forces abroad will be able to drag them out of their anonymity and isolation to a narrow circle of little-known people of like thought.

The nationalists' operations are more or less well-known. The unfavorable economic situation and the unsolved issues relating to self-management organization of economic relations favors their activity, which has become more open and aggressive. Other hostile structures, however, such as the anarch-liberalists, those belonging to dogmatic groupings, and the old class structure, also operate from nationalist positions. Today, all of them resort to attacks upon intranational relations in Yugoslavia.

The security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has improved. There are no very large-scale public hostile actions, and the number of written hostile slogans has fallen, as has the distribution of leaflets and pamphlets. This very specifically demonstrates that the League of Communists in the Socialist Autonomous Province in Kosovo knows what it is fighting and why and that its efforts and those of other subjective forces have borne fruit. However, the Albanian irredentists and nationalists have withdrawn deeper into the illegal underground and are applying other methods. So far, all investigations have confirmed that the slogan "Kosovo -- a republic" represented only the first phase of operations by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The second phase was to be an Albanian socialist republic in Yugoslavia, and then within the framework of Labania. A considerable sector of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in the country and abroad no longer conceal that these were their real intentions.

It is also a fact that there are no longer such crude forms of pressure for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, but various psychological and other pressures are in evidence, and the process of emigration continues to represent a serious political and security problem.

The improvement of the security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has made it possible for us to reduce considerably the presence of forces of associated militia units that have for the past 2 years made an important contribution to stabilizing the security situation in the province. Furthermore, in executing their security tasks members of these units from all republics, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs have developed close personal contacts and cooperation with working people and citizens in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, thus helping to improve the political situation as well.

Members of the units have made great efforts, fighting for each person, particularly where young people were involved.

Efforts are being made further to strengthen and improve the internal affairs organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In carrying out specific tasks, the best cadre members from all the republics, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs are continuing to convey their professional knowledge and experience to members of the internal affairs organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Some individuals and groups in Yugoslavia operate from bureaucratic-dogmatic positions proferring a "strong-arm" policy that essentially means centralism and the etatization of our political system. In the context of a complex economic situation and other contradictions, they are calculating on the possibility of forming etatist awareness in our society. They too channel part of their activity into the revision of historical facts, especially concerning the traitorous role of the Cominformists.

Reactionary sections of the clergy in the Roman Catholic Church, the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Islamic community, and others are mounting crude attacks on the basic values of our sociopolitical system and support extreme nationalists who wish to use the church as an institution acting in opposition to our self-management society. The extremist section of the clergy is trying to politicize the church and present itself as protectors of the national interest "of their nations." An attempt is being made to make the faithful sociopolitically passive and to change religious premises into places where questions of an extrareligious character are discussed from antisocialist positions. This section of the clergy wishes to attain its objectives by organizing various social activities. They are paying special attention to winning over children, secondary school pupils, and students and the intelligentsia.

The increased volume of enemy activity recently was also reflected in the number of criminal reports that the security service filed on politically criminal acts. For instance, while in 1978 criminal reports were filed against 573 people, such reports last year were filed against 861 people. However, basically speaking, political crime continues to be characterized by a low percentage of participation in relation to the overall number of criminal offenses -- only about 0.4 percent.

In the desire to lift the burden of terrorism and the fascist past and to present themselves as part of the so-called opposition, enemy emigres carry out intensified anti-Yugoslav propaganda and other activities. They are also continuing preparations to carry out subversive-terrorist actions in order to inflict economic damage and to create a feeling of insecurity. Recently, by threatening terrorist actions, the emigres have been bringing pressure to bear on foreign travel agencies working with Yugoslav tourist organizations not to send foreign tourists to the Adriatic coast. This was the idea behind a great number of anti-Yugoslav leaflets printed and distributed in some Western countries. We protested to the police forces of the countries with which we maintain contact, and the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs did the same with the governments concerned.

Fascist emigres are also trying to influence our citizens working abroad and emigrants by applying methods of crude pressure, blackmail, and even murder. However, more than ever before our citizens and expatriates have been displaying their unswerving loyalty to the homeland and have resisted such attempts.

Fascist emigres are trying to move their activities into the country, but these attempts are being successfully frustrated. Last year, seven small underground groups were uncovered in our country. Their members had links with fascist emigres. Three groups were preparing to carry out terrorist attacks. Criminal proceedings were instituted against 33 people who operated from enemy positions in collusion with fascist emigration.

As far as the threats to carry out terrorist acts are concerned, it must be said that social self-protection units are taking all necessary measures to uncover and prevent the fulfillment of these criminal plans. Unfortunately, some Western countries continue to maintain a tolerant attitude toward the anti-Yugoslav activity of emigre groups and individuals, allowing them extensive propaganda activity through the distribution of leaflets and statements via public information media, participation in various demonstrations, and so forth.

On behalf of so-called democracy, some Western countries are allowing on their territory the establishment of a political basis for terrorism. Furthermore, there are cases where individual countries do not display the wish or the slightest desire to carry out extradiction or to prosecute themselves the terrorists on whom convincing evidence has been provided that they have taken part in organizing, preparing, or carrying out terrorist acts on their or our territory. Of course, this does not constitute a contribution to the suppression of international terrorism and the consequences of this behavior will be felt and in some cases are already being felt in these very countries.

In view of its geostrategic position, internal composition and foreign political orientation, Yugoslavia is the target of constant research by foreign intelligence services. We are exposed to a variety of their activities, whose aim is to influence our principled orientations.

During the last year, our security service uncovered and frustrated several attempts to enlist our citizens for intelligence work against the SFRY. In 1982, six foreign citizens and one Yugoslav received prison sentences for espionage and other enemy activities. This year, a number of similar cases are under investigation. In addition to this, channels for the illegal conveyance of refugees from other countries via Yugoslavia have been cut short and several attempts to illegally introduce propaganda material into our country were foiled.

Comrade delegates, I draw your attention to a specific problem in our protection against the activity of foreign intelligence services. What is involved here is inadequate vigilance and a somewhat liberal attitude toward information that represents an official or state secret. In our view, it would be a good thing to pay appropriate attention to observing more adequate security precautions in all self-management, state, and political structures.

Yugoslav security organs and services are adopting measures aimed at preventing acts of international terrorism in the SFRY. Despite the Turkish ambassador's assassination in March of this year, we have succeeded in preventing acts of international terrorism in our country, a problem which continues to be much in evidence in a large number of countries.

As for the Turkish ambassador's assassination, we might state that his case confirmed the high level of efficiency of our system of social self-protection. The fact that one terrorist was overcome and the other quickly located and arrested also has a powerful preventive effect. Political terrorists must reckon with this and the even greater determination on the part of our working people and citizens, who are the basic subjects of social self-protection.

They know that Yugoslavia will not allow any escalation of terrorism. The complex investigation into this affair is continuing. Although not all of the circumstances of the assassination have yet been clarified, a significant amount of information has been gathered from which it may be concluded that there was, among other things, a well thought-out plan and intention to turn Yugoslavia, a self-managing and nonaligned country, into the scene of international terrorism.

Comrade delegates, crime continues to be on the increase in Yugoslavia. In 1982, our internal affairs organs recorded 13.2 percent more criminal acts than during the preceding year. In addition to the increase in the total number of crimes, an increase of 8.8 percent was recorded in the number of criminal offenses in the field of economic crime. It should be noted, however, that a great deal of the newly uncovered economic crime was committed during the previous period and that there has been a halt in growth of this kind of crime owing to the measures adopted by society and the appropriate organs and services.

However, phenomena and behavior that endanger social property, hinder the functioning of the economic system and endanger socialist production relations -- based on associated labor, self-management and distribution in accordance with work and the results of work -- still continue to be uncovered in the field of economic and social activities. In keeping with the conlcusions of the appropriate sociopolitical bodies, the internal affairs organs are making strenuous efforts to suppress economic crime.

We may say that the internal affairs organs and the judiciary have become more resolute and efficient in uncovering and suppressing crime in the economy. However, it is obvious that still more serious efforts lie ahead of us in this connection. We are not yet sufficiently efficient as a society in preventing crime, let alone in preventing and eliminating the causes which engender it.

The average efficiency in solving criminal acts whose perpetrators are unknown is approximately 45 percent. However, this efficiency is considerably higher when it comes to solving grave criminal acts (murder and other offenses against life), which can be as high as 98 percent. This means that two out of every 100 perpetrators remain unknown. The highest number of criminal offenses where the perprators have remained unknown concerns less socially dangerous criminal property offenses.

The problem of illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs is more and more in evidence in our country as well. On average, about 3,000 kg of various drugs are confiscated in Yugoslavia each year. However, more than 4,000 kg of drugs were seized during the first 6 months of this year alone. A new development is the discovery of cannabis cultivation in the country.

In recent years, we have recorded an increase in the number of drug addicts and the number of deaths caused by drug addiction. The need for appropriate preventive measures and medical treatment for addicts imposes itself in an imperative manner. Security organs cannot solve this problem on their own.

Organized international crime is becoming more widespread. Arms, ammunition, and various technical goods are smuggled and forged money is distributed through our country. These phenomena, under conditions of open borders, vigorous passenger transport and the large number of our citizens who have lived abroad for a long period of time, have made it necessary for our internal affairs organs to develop extensive cooperation with foreign security organizations.

We have concluded bilateral agreements on legal aid and the extradition of culprits with over 40 countries, as well as a large number of multilateral agreements that regulate matters in this field. Our country is a member of the Interpol international criminal police organization. Relatively good cooperation exists with the members of this organization.

Internal affairs organs pay particular attention to the maintenance of public order and peace. Offenses in the category of violent behavior are being successfully suppressed and appropriate measures are being taken against their perpetrators. We consider the state of public order and peace to be good. It should be noted that we have had no cases of major disturbances.

Efforts are made at border crossings to have efficient and speedy traveler control. Much has recently been said and written about this in our country and abroad and I would like to tell you, comrade delegates, about the state of affairs in this field. Heavy passenger traffic causes occasional delays at a number of road border crossings where capacity and technical facilities are not up to such a high volume of traffic. This particularly applies to some of the border crossings. Sentilj is particularly characteristic, where there are about 10 million crossings a year. Though adaptations have been made at a number of crossings, a number of new crossings have been opened, and some more have been upgraded to the level of international crossings, we cannot yet say that we have solved this problem.

Specific problems manifest themselves at border crossings on Fridays and Saturdays, owing to the arrival of tens of thousands of Yugoslav workers working abroad who have become unemployed and engage in black market activities. On these days one has to wait 2 to 3 hours, primarily because of specific checks by the customs organs, as well as by security organs, in keeping with the regulations that we have passed.

We have personally checked border crossings and, with the exception of Fridays and Saturdays, waiting time at our borders ranges between 25 to 30 minutes. I may say that the period of waiting at the German-Austrian border is far longer. Yet newspapers do not write about those countries, but give what is in essence an unrealistic and incomplete presentation of the situation at our border, which leads to a reduced flow of tourists into our country.

Furthermore, we are falling prey to very primitive propaganda. The tourism plan in some of the neighboring countries has been underfulfilled by about 15 percent. As soon as they realize this, their newspapers start writing about how long one has to wait at the Yugoslav border, saying that there is no oil or gasoline in Yugoslavia, that there is a shortage of one product or another, that everything people might want to bring into the country is confiscated, and so forth. In essence, anti-Yugoslav propaganda -- propaganda against tourism in Yugoslavia -- is, in essence, carried out in this way, and many of our people and even newspapers fall for it.

Internal affairs organs are responsible for consistently applying regulations concerning the stay of about 6 million foreign tourists in our country a year and about 45,000 foreigners who have lived in Yugoslavia for a longer period of time, as well as several million transit passengers. Our regulations in this respect are extremely democratic and I can say that during their stay in our country the majority of foreigners behave very correctly. However, there are also those who do not respect our regulations, and the appropriate measures are taken against them. This primarily applies to quite a large number of foreign students in our country.

This year, we have once again warned all those foreigners to whom we offer hospitality that we shall firmly insist upon consistent respect for Yugoslav laws and other regulations by all categories of foreigners sojourning in our country. Such a policy on our part will prevent individual foreigners' attempts at engaging in various prohibited political and criminal activities in our country, against our country, or against any third countries.

In the course of last year, the internal affairs organs issued or extended the validity of over 1 million passports. Our citizens made 20,788,000 trips abroad. This is a reduction of 9.1 percent in comparison with 1981, which is certainly due in part to the adoption of the regulation regarding leaving a deposit, which was in force for about 2 months in 1982. Almost all requests for travel abroad were granted, except to those who had engaged in criminal and other prohibited activities. These amounted to 0.1 percent of all cases.

In the sphere of traffic safety, there has indeed been a reduction in the number of accidents, dead and injured. We cannot yet be satisfied with the state of affairs, however. The reduction in the number of accidents and injured is the result of preventive measures, but it is also due to a smaller amount of traffic on the roads.

Last year, the internal affairs organs' activities in the sphere of controlling and regulating traffic on the roads was primarily aimed at strengthening preventive and repressive operations to eradicate the graver traffic hazards. In addition to internal affairs organs, numerous social subjects should also carry out a considerable amount more work in this sphere.

In spite of all the measures undertaken so far, the state of fire protection is not satisfactory, as you can see from the detailed information in the report. The number of fires continues to rise, with a considerable increase in material damage and the number of human casualties.

The causes of fires continue to be chiefly subjective in nature -- first and foremost irresponsibility, failure to observe regulations, neglect of preventive measures in organizations of associated labor, an insufficient number of firemen's units, and unsatisfactory equipment for more effective intervention.

Comrade delegates, It can be said that the structure in the sphere of internal affairs throughout the country is, for the most part, formulated in such a way that internal affairs are structured by legal and other regulations on bases established by the SRFY Constitution and the constitutions of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

The practice to date in applying legal and particular regulatory acts in the sphere of state security points out the need for some regulations to be more specifically and fully drawn up.

The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs' coordination of the state security service's work in the republics and autonomous provinces needs to be more specifically defined, particularly with regard to execution of inspection tasks with the aim of realizing the federation's responsibility for security in the country. We are of the opinion that even greater functional unity would be achieved in this manner.

It has been very important and useful for the internal affairs organs to have security problems reviewed frequently in delegate assemblies, executive organs, and sociopolitical bodies in the federation, republics, autonomous provinces, and municipalities. By reviewing and resolving the security issues that are of broader interest, as well as specific issues, the SFRY Presidency, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Council for Protection of the Constitutional Order, the Federal Executive Council, and other competent organs have directed the internal affairs organs' work and contributed to their efficiency and unity of action.

We believe that the internal affairs organs in the federation, republics, and autonomous provinces achieve satisfactory functional unity and successful collaboration in all major security tasks. Satisfactory cooperation is likewise achieved with the organs of the judiciary, customs and excise, and inspection services.

In accordance with the program of activities to transform the federal administration, which was ratified by the Federal Executive Council, measures have been taken to put the organization of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on a more adequate footing and strenghten its cadre. In addition to investigating security affairs, last year the internal affairs organs continued to take steps to train its own cadre and improve its technical equipment.

Particular attention was devoted to professional training, that is, to improving qualifications. The number of workers with higher and further professional qualifications has been greatly increased, while the number with lower qualifications has been reduced. More than 30 percent of the cadre are now engaged in on-the-job and other forms of training and improving qualifications.

The personal incomes of internal affairs organs workers in certain sociopolitical communities do not keep pace with the general rise in personal incomes. These workers' material position, particularly that of militiamen, is unsatisfactory.

I shall draw particular attention to the terrible problem of the lack of housing for internal affairs workers, particularly militiamen: One in four workers in the Federal Secretariat has not resolved his housing problem. This state of affairs creates specific problems and represents a serious hindrance in implementing the adopted cadre policy, particularly where republican and provincial representation in the Federal Secretariat of Internal affairs is concerned, and affects the of tasks.

All our security services have continued to make greater use of scientific research in security matters. The Security Institute follows scientific and technical achievements in our country and in the world and speeds up the modernization of the security organs and services and the professional training of our cadre.

The work of the security organs and services is increasingly being founded upon science. The all-round involvement of highly-educated professional cadres and an interdisciplinary approach to the problems of security are becoming increasingly essential.

Steps have also been taken to train the internal affairs organs to operate in exceptional circumstances. Special units have been formed to operate in such circumstances. We consider that satisfactory results have been achieved in this regard.

Full attention is being devoted to respect for legality in work. The state of affairs has been perceptibly better in this regard over recent years. Cases of authority being exceeded in the application of means of compulsion are rarer and rarer. Vigorous measures, including relief from duty, are taken against those committing violations. Professional education work is carried out to increase discipline, legality in work, and responsibility.

We do not hide the fact that there have also been shortcomings in our services' work. These are above all due to the inexperience and insufficient expertise of the workers who have been in service for only a short time.

The moral-political situation among members of the organs of internal affairs is good, although they, too, are exposed to all the influences that are otherwise present in our society.

The internal affairs organs cooperate with the security services of the nonaligned countries. Among other things, the organs of internal affairs technically equip and train their cadre. Some 400 members of security services from the nonaligned countries have been trained in the past 2 years alone.

Apart from the measures to increase the efficacy of internal affairs organs, the main direction of activity to strengthen our security must be the promotion of the system of social self-protection. In this respect, it is necessary to once again stress the fact that social self-protection represents a constant and indivisible element of self-managing relations, which, because of their political and security inportance, will continue constantly to develop in connection with all aspects of sociopolitical and economic relations and the international situation.

The functioning of the system of social self-protection is more than a condition for the security service's successful work. Its task is much wider and more important: the protection of the revolution's achievements, the working class' power, national equality, social property, socialist self-management, and the citizens personally -- their integrity and property. Therefore, it concerns the right and obligation of every citizen of our country to protect the achievements and values of the society in which he lives, as well as the bases of its security and further social development. The security service and other technical services in the system of social self-protection are no less important because of this. On the contrary, they have quite a determined and very important place in the citizens' organized and conscious action.

However, the inportance of social self-protection is not yet fully and correctly understood everywhere. In some places it is felt that it should function only in special situations, while in other places it is being identified with civil protection and territorial defense. There also exist views that the system of social self-protection is an extended arm of the organs of internal affairs, municipal authority, and so on. This reflects an ideologically incorrect approach and negates the citizens' right to defend the basic values of society in an organized and comprehensive manner, which, in fact, also negates the self-protection and security component of the basic relations of production.

Such views demand that the organized sociopolitical forces undertake a broad action for ideopolitical explanation of these questions, more concrete organization, and still greater activity of the protagonists of this system.

The views that the security organs and services in our society should also solve questions that are not within their constitutional and legal competence represent a step back in relation to the progress that we have achieved in building the system of security and social self-protection and self-managing socialist society and that it must resolutely and efficaciously implement the functions determined by the Constitution and the law.

Comrade delegates, apart from the positive factors, we believe that in the forthcoming period there will also be factors that will exert a negative influence on the security situation in our country. In this respect, we have in mind, above all, the unfavorable economic trends, with all their consequences that will provoke more aggressive enemy activity, foreign pressures, intensify intelligence work, and so on.

We must reckon with the fact that internal and external enemies will try to dramatize the difficulties and spread disbelief in the ability of our self-managing society to overcome them. It is also realistic to expect more aggressive behavior on the part of hostile emigres and foreign intelligence services.

There is an inclination to speak more about the influence of the foreign factor on our security situation. However, just as it was in some previous periods, the security situation depends, above all, on the solution of our domestic problems. The foreign enemy forces will only be successful if we give them the chance through our inconsistencies, opportunism, irresponsibility, passivity, and lack of revolutionary spirit.

We believe that further development of the political and security situation will depend on the stabilization of economic trends and on solution of the social problems facing our society. How much room there will be for hostile activity will also depend on the determination of society to take countermeasures, as well as on the activity of all sociopolitical organizations and other organized socialist forces.

The security organs and services will even more resolutely work for the protection of legality in order to achieve greater personal and property security of the working people and citizens, as well as more efficacious protection of social property. They will show full determination in preventing the intentions of groups and individuals who wish to undermine our political system or endanger the basic achievements and values of our society. Widely included in the system of social self-protection, as the integral part of socialist self-management, we shall not allow the basic interests of the working class and working people, nations, and nationalities of the Yugoslav community to be brought into question.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE ASSESSES HOSTILITIES

LD100953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Pristina, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- One and a half years after the LCY Central Committee's adoption of the political platform for Yugoslav Communists' action in the development of self-management, brotherhood, and unity and fellowship, the situation in the province, which was disturbed by the open escalation of counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, has on the whole changed considerably and significantly and encouraging results have been achieved in stabilizing it.

The organized hostile and counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and extremists has been defeated to a considerable extent and the scope for their activity has been decisively restricted. The situation is now quiet and is considerably less pregnant with the danger of overt hostile actions. The causes which preceded the overt counterrevolutionary action have to a great extent been recognized. The role of the foreign factor in organizing this action has also been recognized.

At the same time, the Kosovo LC has been quite successful in pulling itself out of the state of ideological disorientation and confusion. The phenomena of spontaneity, irresponsibility, and indifference have been eliminated to a considerable extent and the LC has started an ideological-political offensive along a broad front and has a fuller insight into provincial developments.

These are the basic assessments voiced by Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, in his introductory report at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee on the implementation of the LCY Central Committee's political platform in the province.

He stressed that a higher level of ideopolitical, organizational, and action capability has been achieved by the LC and other sociopolitical organizations and that the deepened process of ideological differentiation has yielded significant results.

All the other sociopolitical organizations developed intensive activity during the past period. The Socialist Alliance successfully gave the initiative for action aimed at eliminating negative phenomena. Self-protection measures have been intensified and the exponents of hostile activities are uncovered more quickly. The Federation of Socialist Youth has made definite efforts to pull itself out of the state of passivity and ideological disorientation but has not yet become a force capable of attracting the broadest strata of the young. The Veterans' Federation has made very significant contribution to the total action for stabilizing the situation. Definite positive changes have also been achieved in the work of administration organs and in other spheres, Vlasi said.

The greatest damage inflicted by the counterrevolutionary events is felt by the Albanian nationality, Azem Vlasi stressed, because, as a reaction to what happened in Kosovo, other nationalisms have also been activated, especially the Serbian and Montenegrin ones and the old nationalist-chauvinist prejudices against the Albanians have flared up to a considerable extent along with the tendency, Vlasi said, to identify the whole of the Albanian nationality with elements which back Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Speaking about frosty intranational relations in Kosovo, he emphasized that numerous examples of sincere feeling of fellowship were to be found in a large number of local communities, villages, and other environments, but that the state of intranational relations is still burdened by numerous problems and negative tendencies.

It is regrettable that we have to say again today that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is one of the most sensitive problems, Azem Vlasi stressed. Our common interest lies in the fact that we want, can, and must live together and that there is no alternative to that. Consequently, in his words, the activity by the LC and other socialist forces with the aim of halting emigration must proceed along a broad front.

It is essential, he said, that in the leadership and in the whole of the LC and further afield we should have uniform views and assessments with regard to this problem.

It would be a good thing to analyze more deeply both the causes of and the tendencies behind the immigration of a large number of Albanians from parts of Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo, Bujanovac, and Medvedje, Azem Vlasi stressed. In this way we do not at all wish to create a counterbalance to the problem created by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, he said, because assessments of this problem have been clearly formulated.

The teaching programs and school literature have to a great extent been made free of what used to represent the source of nationalist preoccupation and indoctrination, and over 260 lecturers have been removed from the educational process. Nevertheless, in Vlasi's assessment, the situation is far from what it should be. At the university the balance of forces has shifted in favor of those who are prepared to struggle consistently for the policy of the LCY, but, as he put it, there are still those who covertly sabotage our action.

Drawing attention to the difficult economic conditions, the member of the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium said that numerous joint initiatives had been taken by associated labor in the province and other parts of the country concerning joint investments. However, Azem Vlasi said, little has been realized in this respect and even the aid given by society to speed up Kosovo's development has not been provided at the agreed rate. Genuine progress has been achieved in strengthening ties and cooperation and fellowship in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of the constitutional and a higher degree of mutual understanding and tolerance has been achieved. In relations in Serbia, Vlasi stressed, it is most essential that we fully and consistently adhere to the spirit of the constitutional solutions and of the attitudes of the LCY and the Serbian, Kosovo, and Vojvodina LC's.

In the struggle for further strengthening fellowship in Serbia, he said, we must reject equally both the particularist-separatist tendencies in the provinces and the centralist-etatist ones in the republic. During the past 2 years the balance of forces in the LC and in Kosovo as a whole has shifted to a greater extent in favor of those who are ready and determined to carry the stabilization process of the situation through to its conclusion. At the same time, the member of the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium stated, an enviable degree of unity has been achieved between the cadres and Communists in the province.

The question of the Albanian nationality's flag has been raised several times in an unacceptable manner since the counterrevolutionary events. This is done in such a way that it gives succor to the hostile forces, Azem Vlasi warned at the end of his report. Yes, I agree, its use should be regulated on a uniform basis by law and other regulatory measures, he said, but I do not agree with attempts to question its use based on attitudes adopted in 1969 and 1970.

Thirty participants in the meeting of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee took part in the discussion. They pointed out concrete results of the 2-year struggle against counter-revolution and what should be done that has not yet been done to achieve complete stabilization of the situation in the province.

Saban Krasnici of Podujevo urged concrete and efficacious settling of accounts not only with the protagonists of negative phenomena and hostile activity but also with those who hesitated and were opportunists.

This is necessary because there still exist brutal and hidden forms of pressure and activity by the irredentists that are reflected in the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

In spite of intensive political action and results, there are still irregularities in Lipljan municipality, esepcially in employment. There are also individual threats and pressures, Milos Zoric declared. There is special concern over the fact that individuals who have not proved themselves in the actions of the LC continue in their posts, Zoric observed.

We have not succeeded in fully eliminating all negative phenomena, Kolj Siroka said, while results in the settlement of the political situation are not the same in every environment. We cannot agree with the views, he said, that there should be nations which are identified with the state, while others do not have the right to an equal national identity. There are, unfortunately, also views which negate our struggle for common cause. Speaking about the return and arrival of cadres from other environments to Kosovo, Siroka emphasized that all who wished jointly to build self-managing socialist relations should come here regardless of whether they were born here or not.

Kacusa Jasari particularly stressed the need for more intensive activity among our workers who are temporarily employed abroad. Over 30,000 of them are from Kosovo, and they are constantly exposed to the influence and attempts by hostile emigrees to exploit them.

Sretko Trifunovic observed that the remnants of bureaucratic-statist forces continue to oppose the settlements of the situation in the province. Critical assessments, he said, boil down to poor vigilance, mistakes, and erroneous assessments that show the opportunism of individuals.

He emphasized that in the past period, as well as last year, the Serbian and Montenegrin cadres got posts in the republic and the federation and left Kosovo with their families, thus creating an unfavorable impression regarding the problem of emigration because mainly cadres of the Albanian nationality remained in the top political and economic positions.

Trifunovic also pointed out omissions in information, in the field of cultural and creative activity, and in other fields. He especially referred to emigration which was a topic dealt with also by several other committee members.

The theses about emigrating to the area of the mother nation or for exclusively economic reasons cannot be accepted. This is not a legitimate phenomenon but the consequence of nationalist activity. As an illustration, he said that in the first 15 years after the war hardly anyone emigrated from the insufficiently developed Kosovo, while over 150,000 people left in the following 20 years. He also stated that in the past 6 years 49,000 workers found work in Kosovo and that only 2,100, or 4 percent, of them were Serbs and Montenegrins.

Speaking about the return of Serbs and Montenegrins to Kosovo, Trifunovic observed that this would depend on the determination to ensure full equality and working and living conditions. He urged undertaking an initiative at the federal level to prepare a comprehensive program of return to Kosovo and still to ensure in this medium-term period the necessary supplementary resources to solve the existing economic problems of the province and of people returning. He also proposed undertaking the initiative to float an all-Yugoslav loan for the creation of conditions for the return.

Bajram Gasi pointed out that insufficient attention was paid to the guarding of business and other secrets and that it was necessary to oppose all perfidious forms of hostile activity, impermissible religious activity, and other antisocialist tendencies. He also urged the elimination of some unacceptable ways of writing in the information media.

The workers of Titova Mitrovica are quite clear about the fact that apart from production the struggle against nationalism and irredentism is a primary task. They understand that counterrevolution was directed against all working people. Sucri Keljmendi said: There are also questions which confuse the workers. They are, for example, disagreements and different interpretations of the rights to use the Albanian flag, or constant emphasis on the national belonging in connection with appointments to various posts.

Denouncing various calculating bidding as to whom Kosovo "belongs" and quasiscientific theories about the "ownership" of this area, Sinan Hasani said that the territory on which the people of Kosovo live and work belongs to them regardless of their nationality.

He emphasized that Albanian nationalism and irredentism suffered grave blows but that its protagonists have not given up their reactionary aims. In their hostile activities the irredentists keep changing their tactics and enjoy constant, direct or indirect support from the leadership in Tirana.

Observing that it was the Albanian people who were harmed most by the counter-revolutionary events, Sinan Hasani pointed out various attempts to belittle the great efforts being made in Kosovo to stabilize the situation. There are cases when trust in the sincere struggle of the Albanian cadres and masses is put into question and when it is said that "the head" of the counterrevolutionary has not been discovered, as well as that there can be no stabilization in Kosovo, Hasani said.

In the efforts to check the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, we are sometimes also faced with a bureaucratic attitude. Sometimes this serious problem is being treated as a technical question, Hasani pointed out. We have analyzed this worrying process a hundred times, he said, and every time we reached the same conclusion that by eliminating physical pressure we have not removed all reasons for emigration. Every Communist, therefore, Sinan Hasani said, has the special task of contributing to the solution of this great problem.

Emphasizing the efforts which the Socialist Alliance and others are making in the action to stabilize the situation, as well as their results, Ismailj Mikulovic said that all tendencies to negate and belittle them were improper.

The success achieved in Pec municipality during the 2-year struggle against counter-revolution are encouraging for us and disappointing for the enemy, Danilo Vasic observed. The greatest victory lies in the fact that the major part of the Albanian nationality now recognizes nationalism and irredentism, is unmasking it and opposes its proponents.

Vasic pointed out that in recent times a new overt aspect of hostile activity emerged through the formation and appearance of unregistered quasi-cultural and artistic associations whose contents "go back to the middle ages."

Speaking about emigration, he pointed out that hostile elements had appeared in the Albanian ranks as well as in the Serbian and Montenegrin ranks in the desire to make a profit. The former are offering big money, while the latter are spreading insecurity and wish to get hold of property cheaply to later resell it. Professor Hajredin Hodza observed that the notion that "he who is not on our side, but is not against us, is not dangerous" is untenable. Neutrality is not acceptable.

Some of the latest tendencies at the level of the Republic of Serbia, such as outvoting when laws are adopted, raising the question concerning the flag, outvoting and rejection of candidates from Kosovo for the 7 July awards, Hodza said, irritate and discourage honest Albanian cadres in this province, to say the least.

Sonja Scepanovic said that it is necessary to clearly determine what else is to be done to stabilize the situation. The conditions for this exist and it is no longer a question of whether we want or can but only must. She added that mistrust, fear, and insecurity still exist. She pointed out that all elements of indoctrination of the youth with hostile ideology had not yet been entirely eliminated.

Ismailj Bajra described the statement that "one nationalism causes another" as "nationalist meditations" because Albanian nationalism did not cause others and others did not cause Albanian nationalism, Bajra said. He added that one could only talk about mutual incitement and provocation.

Thinking that Albanian nationalism is "topical" at present, some cadres in other environments tend to neglect "their" nationalism. This, as well as neutrality and avoiding the struggle against nationalism within one's own nation, is also a kind of nationalism, Bajra said.

Muhamet Krasnici emphasized the loyalty and adherence of the overwhelming majority of young people in Kosovo to Tito's road. Speaking about the part of youth which succumbed to hostile indoctrination, he observed that good results were achieved where the youth organization was active. However, results often do not correspond to the efforts.

We can stabilize the situation in Kosovo only by common struggle and unity in the action of the LC, Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, said at the end of the session, summing-up the 12-hour discussion on the implementation of the political platform for the stabilization of the situation in the province. He emphasized that unity, which was reflected in the stances of the speakers, represented an important condition for further decisive action to eliminate nationalism and all consequences of the counter-revolutionary events of 2 years ago, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, intranational trust, and so on.

The only more serious reservation made by Ilijaz Kurtesi about the plenary discussion referred to parts of the speech by Sretko Trifunovic with which he did not agree. Serious objections were also raised by Veli Deva, Nazmi Mustafa, and Azem Azemi. Sharp criticism was in fact expressed about that part of Trifunovic's speech in which he, among other things, accused the provincial leadership of sending the best Serbian and Montenegrin cadres to fill the posts in the Federation and the Republic instead of keeping them in the province. The call for "radical changes in the political system of the province," as Azem Azemi quoted Trifunovic, also deserves in his opinion the sharpest criticism.

Trifunovic's demand to float an all-national loan to enable the Serbs and Montenegrins to return to Kosovo was also condemned because, as Nazmi Mustafa said, at a time when the whole province had difficult economic problems and when, for example, only every 18th Albanian or every 4th Serb was employed, someone demands an all-national loan for the solution of "his" problem.

In connection with Sretko Trifunovic's demand that a special meeting of the provincial committee should discuss the disputed parts of his speech, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee decided that this should first be done by the committe presidium and that only afterwards should a decision be made about placing this "subject" on the agenda of the provincial committee.

At the end of the session the provincial committee adopted the plan of work for the forthcoming year on which Mitar Samardizic, secretary of the presidium, submitted a report. Instead of Nebi Gasi who is taking up new duties, Bajram Seljani, hitherto president of the provincial conference of the Kosovo SAWP, was elected new member of the presidium of the provincial committee.

DALJEVIC OF NEED FOR UNITY IN DEFENSE SYSTEM

AU091523 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2293 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Report on speech by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, at a "recent" conference on current problems of strengthening the moral-political situation and political work in territorial defense; no date or place given]

[Excerpts] Closing the conference on current problems of the moral-political situation and political work in territorial defense, Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, stressed that the essential orientations of the LCY and our society on building this important component of the Armed Forces are being successfully implemented in practice. The territorial defense has already assumed mass proportions; all parts of our country are already covered by its units, which are characterized by a good moral-political situation. In the past period much has been done to perfect the organizational-formational structure in training and, in accordance with the material possibilities of the associated labor and the sociopolitical communiteis, in arming and equipping the territorial defense. Thus, according to General Daljevic, an important stage in its organization and development has successfully ended and a good basis for new advances and successes has been created, something that the current political moment imposes as a first-class obligation.

Pointing to certain ideological problems which represent a common starting point in strengthening the moral-political force of both the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense, General Daljevic stressed that what is involved are parts of the unified SFRY Armed Forces which have vital common sociopolitical and class features and whose social role is clearly defined by the Constitution, the LCY documents, and by conceptual-doctrinal materials. Periodically, however, one can hear individual views to the effect that the Yugoslav people's and the territorial defense play a vitally different social role, that our Army is just like many other standing armies, that territorial defense is the sole suitable form of a defense organization of a self-managing society or, even, that it is some kind of a reserve army, that it is an Army with a pronounced workers-class substance, and the like. "We must," Daljevic said, "expose such views with arguments and we must resolutely reject them."

"It is correct that the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense also have their well-known, specific features and special tasks, but these are parts of a unified entity which are an integral element of the political system of socialist self-management and equally serve the protection of interests of the workers class and all working people and citizens, that is they serve the defense of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and constitutionally determined system of the country from all forms of external and internal threats."

Political work in territorial defense must be adapted to the maximum to the economic, political-security, and overall situation in every specific circle. This work must serve even more the development of initiative, independence, and creativity of people in all fields, and also, as regards the strengthening of the moral-political situation, in every unit and command. In doing this it is necessary to devote even greater attention to informing members of the territorial defence; to making the programmatic substance of "political education" more topical, particularly in pointing to the causes of the current difficulties and to roads for overcoming them; to developing the belief in one's own forces and in opening up prospects.

Nationalism -- Banner of Class Enemy

Speaking about certain focal tasks of political work, Gen Daljevic stressed: "I particularly want to point to the need to constantly strengthen the ideopolitical unity of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense on the LCY program and policy and to resolutely suppress every kind of nationalism, regardless of whether it appears in the form of separatism, irredentism, unitarianism, or some kind of revanchism. I bear in mind the fact that the territorial defense units are of predominantly more homogenous national structures than the Army units, but also that in each of them there are members of other peoples and nationalities. Members of other people and nationalities should not be pushed in the background, to carry certain secondary or more difficult duties; it must not be allowed that they are uninformed about the developments in their home regions, in the places where perhaps there are their families and relations.

"Nationalism is the banner of the class enemy; it can be disastrous for the unity of people and peoples, for the moral-political state and the combat readiness of units -- for this reason there must not be any compromises with its protagonists. Every unit of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense must be a true school of equality, brotherhood and unity, and Yugoslav socialist patriotism. We consider patriotism as Tito used to teach us and as laid down in the LCY program. Patriotism implies fostering of love both for the home region and Yugoslavia as a whole and, in this connection, also the development of the awareness of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense to defend with equal determination every foot of Yugoslavia and its constitutional system from any threats from outside or within the country. Patriotism does not contradict the development of national feelings, but rather proceeds from them and relies on them."

ARMY COMMITTEE VIEWS PRESSURE, SPECIAL WARFARE

AU091534 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2294 30 Jun 83 p 12

[Dr. Miletic report on ninth session of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army held in Belgrade, 22 June]

[Excerpts] One of the tasks which the seventh conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army adopted in April of last year has recently developed into a broad political action which is being carried out by all party structures in the Army. There

is hardly any basic LCY organization or committee which did not place the topic of security and self-protection on the agenda of their meetings in the period between the spring and summer. Last week this topic was also discussed by the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army with the aim of perceiving the topical problems of implementing self-protection and of determining the tasks of Communists and organizations, primarily the basic organizations, as well as all other organizations within the party organization in the Army.

As was said, something has changed in the conditions under which the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army is operating in building an awareness of self-protection and a knowledge of security by its members and all members of the Armed Forces. These conditions are now much more complex than earlier because we have been exposed to various foreign pressures since Comrade Tito's death. Various enemies see their chance in the economic difficulties through which our society is passing and they are trying to utilize them by masking themselves with various "well-intentioned" colors, or by impudently acting in the name of certain, for them, "higher" goals. The internal enemy, according to the long and well-known rules of joining anyone when the realization of certain of his goals is involved, is also more strongly showing his teeth because he is encouraged by the current problems through which self-management is passing.

Army a Target of Special Warfare

The various pressures from outside and within and the intensified activity of the forces of special warfare also do not bypass the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The Armed Forces, the Yugoslav People's Army in particular, are their "target." Various rumors, intrigues, and speculations in connection with the Army are being disseminated; the orientation toward one or another side is being ascribed to it; the Army is being proclaimed as the sole force which is able to act as an integrational factor in the country with the aim of discrediting the self-managing forces; various intelligence services can hardly wait to obtain a report on how the economic difficulties reflect on the modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army, its standards, and the mood of its members, particularly officers. Nationalists and clerical nationalists do not even hide their aspiration to influence young people.

The activity from the nationalist positions deserves special attention, it was stressed at the committee's session. This is so because this is the most widely spread form of hostile activity, and also because other internal enemies -- anarcholiberals, dogmatists, the remainders of the class enemy, as well as the outside enemy -- are increasingly openly and impudently acting from these positions. Albanian nationalism and irredentism have recently been most expressed, although other kinds of nationalism are no less dangerous. The reactionary part of the clergy directs its activity toward children and young people and this, from the viewpoint of all-people's defense and social self-protection, has a special dimension which must not be overlooked in the political activity of Communists.

Naturally, the economic difficulties suit the proponents of these phenomena, and what is particularly in their favor are the cases of economic crime, enrichment without work, and other forms of violations of legality and socialist morals. The Communists in the Army must bear in mind such phenomena because they can influence the awareness of young people serving the Army.

According to the committee, special warfare will continue to represent the greatest danger, although this warfare will to a great extent depend on the development of the world military-political situation, particularly on the situation in our country. An important realization is that the forces of special warfare are completely powerless where the military organization is strong and where the subjective forces are vigilant. Past experience confirms this and for this reason one of the main tasks of Communists in the next period will be precisely in this field of work: strengthening commanding, order, discipline, correct relations among people, and everything that makes the military organization firm.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD111553 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Commission for International Relations held its 10th session in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Considering, among other things, a broad circle of questions in connection with the activity of the Orthodox churches on the international scene, the commission expressed the view that along with the exacerbation of international political, economic, and other relations, greater activity has been noticed by all the churches with regard to adaptation to changes and attitudes toward the key issues of the present-day world. This was also judged to be due to the desire of certain religious circles to ensure their influence on certain international political developments, to be the exponents of the national identity, and to present themselves as the protectors of the interests of individual peoples.

It was pointed out that some of the clergy are involved with the progressive line of the struggle for peace, disarmament, revival of detente, the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, and all the forms of domination.

In contrast to that, some of the clergy have placed themselves on the side of the reactionary conservative forces in the world, struggling against the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, and thus also against their own country's national identity and sovereignty. In some regions of the world, individual religious communities impose themselves as the exclusive exponents of the sociopolitical movement of the masses, without always bearing in mind this movement's aspirations for the indispensable social and structural changes.

At the commission session it was also stressed that the LCY and other socialist self-managing forces of our society will continue to follow with even greater attention all the developments in relations between the state and church and relations between churches and the effects on the international and internal scenes. Attention will be paid particularly to distinguishing between manifestations of the increasingly aggressive activity of the reactionary part of the clergy against the foundations of our sociopolitical system and in support of extreme nationalism's maneuvers in this connection on the one hand and the kind of activity, on the other, which is in keeping with our constitutional principles, with other ideas of the position and role of the church and its religious organizations and with the progressive trends in the world.

Apart from the above-mentioned conclusions and assessments, the discussion in the commission also covered the question of relations between the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Macedonian Orthodox Church, in other words, the question of the latter's autocephaly and the possible implications of these relations on the international scene.

Noting that failure to recognize the autocephaly of the Macedonian Orthodox Church by the Serbian Orthodox Church had internal and international political dimensions and negative consequences, the commission spoke of the need for active support for all efforts and actions made by all of our society's subjects in the direction of settling this question in a positive manner.

The discussion at this session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Relations concluded the cycle of discussions on the international activity of some of the numerically strong religions and their organizations.

The commission decided in this connection to familiarize LCY organizations and our other sociopolitical organizations and appropriate institutions with the materials and results of these deliberations so that they can be informed as fully as possible and be able to adopt as correct an attitude as possible toward the activities of church organizations and their individual segments, both at home and abroad.

SUNDIC ON IMPORTANCE OF GENSCHER'S U.S. VISIT

LD111704 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German Minister of foreign affairs, is arriving in Washington today to brief U.S. President Reagan on the result of the visit recently paid to Moscow by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In this connection, our commentator Milika Sundic comments on Soviet-U.S. relations and the Andropov-Reagan meeting, which is again becoming [word indistinct]:

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Washington, where he will brief President Reagan on the results of Kohl's visit to Moscow, could, in a certain sense, be of great importance for the further development of Soviet-U.S. relations and in particular for conditions in Europe. By coincidence, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is also in Washington. Genscher was given the task by Chancellor Kohl of briefing the White House in detail on everything that took place in Moscow, regarding which the most important is the impression that Yuriy Andropov would like to meet President Reagan.

It goes without saying that it is difficult to believe that Genscher's visit to Washington will be enough for agreement to be reached on a meeting between Reagan and Andropov. Let us recall, at one time President Reagan showed interest in meeting Andropov, but every time gave up the idea. The Soviet side, on the other hand, did not come out either for or against the meeting, and it is not clear in what context Andropov told Kohl that he would meet President Reagan.

However, if it is uncertain whether there will be an Andropov-Reagan meeting, there is a great possibility of a meeting between Gromyko and Shultz at the end of the Madrid meeting on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This, after all, is the aim of the informal visit of Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid conference, to Washington.

In view of the fact that the Madrid conference is expected to end successfully, the question that also arises in connection with Europe is what will happen or what could happen with Soviet-U.S. talks on missiles in Geneva. Most of the sparks that flew during the talks between Andropov and Helmet Kohl were over Euromissiles, although -- despite some reports -- even that part of the talks was not entirely unsuccessful. Helmut Kohl stated, obviously not without reason, that the Russians had not threatened him, which means in other words that the FRG chancellor did not intepret Andropov's warnings on Soviet countermeasures as the final word. After all, though the FRG is ready to meet its obligations fully with regard to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the fact nevertheless remains that the Bonn government, too, would prefer that that did not happen. The West Germans are obviously aware that the missile race in Europe leads nowhere and this is why one should not be surprised if Genscher says so when he meets Reagan and Shultz.

After all, if the Madrid conference ends successfully, as everybody expects it to, something must also change in the attitudes held by the two superpowers in Geneva, because if it does not, the success in Madrid will be jeopardized. For this reason, whether Shultz and Gromyko will arrive in Madrid for the signing of the final document is very important. If they do not do so, in other words, if the two ministers do not meet, then, if one is to judge by all signs, Genscher's mission itself will not have achieved what the Bonn government expects from it. It would, in fact, mean that the Americans and the West Germans do not agree in their assessment of the results of Kohl's visit to Moscow or, in other words, that there will be bo reduction of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations.